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THE library year 1898 was notable for the largest library meeting ever held, the 20th conference of the American Library Association, held at Lake Chautauqua, a place removed from great library centres, so that the attendance of 500 library people meant as many pilgrimages of library devotees. The L. A. U. K. meeting at Southport in August, under Lord Crawford's presidency, was also notably successful, and the brethren in Australia, who initiated their organization two years since, held the first formal conference of the Library Association of Australasia in Sydney in October. The second conference of Italian librarians occurred at Turin in September, and a meeting of Austrian librarians was held in March. Another conference was had in London, under the auspices of the Royal Society, for the further development of its plans for the international catalog of scientific literature, toward which real progress was made. The Société Bibliographique, devoted chiefly to Roman Catholic literature, held the third of its international conferences, succeeding those of 1878 and 1888, in Paris in April, and a special library conference to discuss the care of manuscripts convened in Switzerland in September. In the United States the Library Congress held in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in September was usefully successful. A National Association of State Librarians was organized at the meeting held in Washington in November; and an Association of Medical Librarians was initiated at a meeting in May in Philadelphia. The American Historical Association at its general meeting in December provided for the appointment of a bibliographical committee, which should do valuable work in its special field. The A. L. A. conference of 1899 at Atlanta, in May, is expected to be the important event of the present year, since it should lead to important library developments in the south, the part of the country at present most backward in this field.

No new state library commissions or state associations of librarians are to be recorded for the year, but in the "Bay state" the Bay Path Library Club in central Massachusetts, and the Western Massachusetts Library Club, have been

established as local agencies for library progress in affiliation with the state association; and in New York the Buffalo Library Club has been started and a plan for the federation of the local clubs in connection with the state association has had consideration. Wisconsin, one of the banner library states, has developed several local associations as the result of its state commission. The most notable development of the year, perhaps, has been effected through the women's clubs, which in portions of the country have turned their attention especially to the development of the travelling library system. The travelling library has been introduced in this way into Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Texas, and Alabama; in Wisconsin the remarkable development of the state has been greatly helped by the influence of the women's clubs; and in parts of the south these clubs have been almost the only means of library extension. The travelling library plan has also been introduced into Maryland; plans are being made for it in Nebraska; an important library meeting—the first general state conference, indeed—was held in San Francisco in December, with special reference to its adoption in connection with the state library; and the work has also been taken up in British Columbia, where the system has state support. It is hoped that the efforts made in Indiana, Nebraska, Minnesota, Tennessee, and other states in the direction of state library commissions may meet with success in 1899.

THE Library of Congress, under the administration of Mr. Young, has done excellent work in its first year of occupancy of its new building, particularly in its copyright bulletin, the issue of printed catalog cards of current copyright accessions, through the co-operation of the cataloging and copyright departments; the opening of a department for the blind, and evening opening, with plans for keeping open on holidays also. Its local work in Washington is now supplemented and will be largely taken up by the Washington Public Library, which is now fairly established in a building adapted to its purposes, and has received promise of a gift from Andrew Carnegie of \$250,000 for a new building, on condition that Congress appropriate

\$10,000 annually for maintenance. The building of the New York Public Library is not yet under way, but it is believed that the opposition of the present city authorities will be withdrawn, and that bonds will presently be issued for the preparation of the site and other preliminary work. The Brooklyn Public Library is assured \$40,000 yearly under the charter of Greater New York, and important developments of its plans may be expected for the coming year.

PROGRESS has been made, not only by the national library, but in the office of the Superintendent of Documents, where the new appointee, Mr. Ferrell, has shown every disposition to continue the good work done for the public in this field, originally by Dr. J. G. Ames, before the organization of this department, and later by Mr. F. A. Crandall, the first Superintendent of Documents. Important improvements have been initiated by Mr. Ferrell, and others are under consideration, as shown in his first report to the Public Printer. It is not expected that further public document legislation can be had at the short session of Congress ending March 4, but Senator Lodge, chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, the Superintendent of Documents, and other authorities have expressed the hope that the additional reforms already urged upon the government by the American Library Association may become law at the opening session of the new Congress, and the co-operation of the A. L. A. has been cordially invited. Considerable progress has been made in the matter of state publications, the A. L. A. committee on public documents having completed preliminary inquiries as to the condition of state libraries and state publications, as required by the resolution of the Chautauqua conference. The material for the proposed check-list of state publications is reported as approximately in shape for the eastern and central states, so that the first part of this trial bibliography may be expected early in 1899. The political appointments of state librarians, resulting in changes every one, two, or four years, are still the great obstacle in the way of state library development, although in several recent cases the new incumbents have shown great energy and interest in their new work.

THE Publishing Section of the A. L. A. has issued the revised edition of the "List of subject headings," a list of French fiction prepared

by Mme. Cornu and Mr. Beer, has started the annotated cards for current publications in English history, and has continued the printed cards for current scientific and other serials made possible by the co-operation of the great libraries. Progress has been made on the important "evaluated" bibliography of American history, under the editorship of Mr. Larned, which Mr. Iles has generously undertaken to present to the A. L. A., and which it is hoped will be in print within 1899. Bolton's "Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals, 1665-1895," is an important contribution to bibliography. The general index to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1876-1897, is at last published, and makes a useful *index rerum* on library topics. Abroad, the L. A. U. K., severing its connection with *The Library*, announces a new official organ, the *Library Association Record*, to begin with 1899, and the Library Assistants' Association has issued throughout the year its journalistic representative, *The Library Assistant*. Later volumes in the "Library series" have added to the number of English library manuals. The "Transactions and proceedings" of the international conference of 1897 have been published during the year, and the bibliographical conference that succeeded it in Brussels was fully reported in the *Bulletin* of the Institut International de Bibliographie. French and German indexes to periodicals have carried into the continent the system initiated by "Poole's index." Among the many library bulletins, probably the most important new feature is the three special bulletins issued by the Library of Congress on Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippines, which marked the first step toward a proposed series of monthly bulletins to be issued by the national library.

As this issue of the JOURNAL goes to press word comes of the death of John Russell Young, Librarian of Congress, whose record as a veteran journalist and diplomatist was rounded by his brief library career, in which, by the help of well-selected assistants, much progress was made toward building up a true National Library. It is earnestly to be hoped that the successor to be named by the President will be one fit to take up the good features of Mr. Young's administration, and may be selected to become a permanent and worthy incumbent of an important post, that should be absolutely dissociated from party changes.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT LIBRARIES.

By FREDERICK J. TEGGART, B.A., *Librarian Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.*

THE bibliographical contribution here presented is the first section of an attempt towards a "library bibliography." It is hoped that it may prove useful in connection with the work of the various library schools and bibliographical courses.

The present section ends with the establishment of Christianity in the ancient world, consequently no works dealing with Christian institutions are included.

There are given, as nearly as possible, all classical references to libraries and all the writings of any importance which have appeared in print. Of the latter nearly 300 titles are listed, about one-half being of works in the compiler's possession. Although every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the remaining half of the bibliography, a margin of error is unavoidably present because of the impossibility of seeing all the books included, and this applies also to a few references to later Greek and Roman authors whose works are not accessible.

The compiler will be grateful for any additions or corrections which may be communicated to him.

SYNOPSIS.

- I. General.
- II. Oriental.
- III. Greek.
 - a. Alexandria.
 - b. Pergamon.
- IV. Roman.
 - a. Herculeum.
- V. Library management and bibliography.

I.

GENERAL.

- Lost work: Varro, *de bibliothecis lib. III.*
- Patricius, Franciscus. [De bibliothecis.]
in *his* De institutione reipublicae. Paris, 1534. f°.
- in Maderus, *cit. infra.* i, 35-36.
- Cassanaeus, Bartholomaeus. [De bibliothecis.]
in *his* Catalogus gloriae mundi. Venice, 1571. 4°. lib. 12, p. 307 f.
- in Maderus, *cit. infra.* i, 32-34.
- Middendorpius, Iac. *Academiæ celeberrimæ universi terrarum orbis.* Cöln, 1594. 8°.
- *Same.* Cöln, 1602. 8°. lib. 2, p. 231 f.
- Lib. of Jerusalem. lib. 3, p. 612 f. Roman lib.

- Lipsius, Justus. *De bibliothecis syntagma.* Antwerp, 1602. 4°.
- *Same in* Vossius, Gerardus. *Dissertationes de studiis bene instituendis.* Utrecht, 1658. 12°.
- *Same in* Maderus, *cit. infra.* i, 1-23.
- *Same in his* Opera omnia. Wesel, 1675. 4 vols. 8°.
- *Same:* *Traité des bibliothèques.* Traduit par Etienne Gabriel Peignot. in Peignot, E. G. *Manuel bibliographique.* Paris, an ix. (1800). 8°.
- Pancirollus, Guido. *De librariis sive bibliothecis.*
in *his* Res memorabiles sive deperditæ. Frankfurt, 1631. 4°. tit. xxii.
- in Maderus, *cit. infra.* i, 30-31.
- Tomasini, Giacomo Filippo. *De bibliothecis manuscriptis.*
in *his* Bibliothecæ Patavinæ manuscriptæ publicæ et privatae. Udina, 1639. 4°. preface.
- in Maderus, *cit. infra.* i, 54-62.
- Jacob de Saint-Charles, Louis. *Traité des plus belles bibliothèques publiques et particulières, qui ont esté et qui sont à présent dans le monde.* Paris, 1644. 12°.
- Lomeier, Johann. *De bibliothecis libellus.* Zütphen, 1662. 12°.
- *De bibliothecis liber singularis.* Zütphen, 1669. 8°.
- *Same.* 2d ed. Utrecht, 1680. 8°.
- *Same in* Maderus, *cit. infra.* iii (1705), 1-278.
- [—] *Same abridged:* *Traité historique des plus belles bibliothèques de l'Europe.* . . . Par le Sieur [Pierre] Le Gallois. Paris, 1680. 16°.
- *Same.* Paris, 1685. 16°.
- *Same.* Amsterdam, 1697. 16°.
- On the relation of these works and the following see *Nation* (May 20, 1897) 64: 377-378.
- [—] *Same:* A critical and historical account of all the celebrated libraries in foreign countries, as well ancient as modern. . . . By a Gentleman of the Temple. London, 1739. 16°.
- *Same:* An account of all the celebrated libraries. Reprinted [by Sir Thomas Phillips] from a small work printed in 1739. Middle Hill, 1826. f°.
- 20 copies privately printed.
- *Same.* 2d ed. London, 1740. 16°.

- Hottinger, Johann Heinrich. *Bibliothecarius quadripartitus*. Zürich, 1664. 4°. Pt. 1. p. 7-34.
- Maderus, Joachimus Joannes, *ed.* *De bibliothecis atque archivis virorum clarissimorum libelli et commentationes*. Helmstädt, 1666. 4°.
- *Same*. *Secundam editionem curavit J. A. S[chmidt]*. Helmstädt, 1702-5. 3 vols. 4°.
- References throughout are given to the 2d ed. The work contains the following which are not mentioned elsewhere:
- Neander, Michael. *De bibliothecis deperditis ac noviter instructis*. i, 37-53.
- Spizel, Gottlieb. *Dissertatio de illustrium bibliothecarum nov-antiquarum exstruk-tione*. ii, 135-212.
- Struve, Burckhard Gotthelf. *De bibliothecis earumque praelectis*. Jena, 1696. 12°.
- *De jure bibliothecarum*. Halle, 1702. 4°.
- *Same*. Jena, 1709. 4°.
- *Introductio in notitiam rei litterariae et usum bibliothecarum*. Jena, 1704. 8°. ch. 2.
- *Same*. Other eds. Jena, 1706, 1710, 1729, 1754. 8°.
- *Same*. Frankfurt & Leipzig, 1754. 8°.
- Falsterus, Christianus. *Sermo panegyricus de variarum gentium bibliothecis scholasticis*. Flensburg, 1720.
- Schulze, —. *De bibliothecis publicis veterum*. Naumburg, 1737.
- Schellhorn, Johann Georg. *Anleitung für Bibliothekare und Archivare*. Ulm, 1788-91. 2 vols. 8°. i, 116-186.
- Horne, Thomas Hartwell. *An introduction to the study of bibliography. To which is prefixed a Memoir on the public libraries of the antients*. London, 1814. 2 vols. 8°. i, 1-25.
- Petit-Radel, Louis Charles François. *Recherches sur les bibliothèques anciennes et modernes, jusqu'à la fondation de la bibliothèque Mazarine*. Paris, 1819. 8°. p. 1-59.
- Savage, James. *Ancient libraries. in his Memorabilia*. Taunton, 1820. 8°. *in American bibliopolist*, 1 (1869): 299-301.
- Bailly, J. L. A. *Notices historiques sur les bibliothèques anciennes et modernes*. Paris, 1828. 12°.
- Géraud, Pierre Hercule Joseph François. *Essai sur les livres dans l'antiquité, particulièrement chez les Romains*. Paris, 1840. 8°. ch. 10. p. 211-228.
- Schmidt, Johann August Friedrich. *Hand-buch der Bibliothekswissenschaft, der Literatur- und Bücherkunde*. Weimar, 1840. 8°. p. 215-283.
- Cowper, B. H. *Notices of ancient libraries. Notes and queries*, ser. I, vol. 11 (1855): 258, 337, 361.
- Additions: P. H. Gosse, 11: 493; E. W. O., 11: 512.
- Edwards, Edward. *Memoirs of libraries*. London, 1859. 2 vols. 8°. i, 1-79.
- *Libraries and founders of libraries*. London, 1864. 8°. p. 1-21.
- Becker, Wilhelm Adolf and Teuffel, Wilhelm S. *Bibliotheca. in Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*. 2. Aufl. Stuttgart, 1862 f. 8°. i, pt. 2. p. 2374-2376.
- Clerico, Giuseppe. *Delle biblioteche pubbliche presso gli antichi. Giornale delle biblioteche*, anno 4, (1870): n. 8 f.
- Axon, William Edward Armitage. *Ancient and modern libraries. British almanac companion*, 1876: 103-122.
- *Same*: *Biblioteche antiche e moderne*. [Trad. C. Castellani.] *Il buonarrotti*, ser. II, vol. 11. (July & Aug., 1876).
- Michaut, Narcisse. *Pauca de bibliothecis apud veteres quum publicis tum privatis*. Paris, 1876. 8°.
- Ernouf, Baron. *Les bibliothèques de l'antiquité. Le livre*, 1 (juin, 1880): 221-224.
- Birt, Theodor. *Das antike Buchwesen in seinem Verhältnis zur Litteratur*. Berlin, 1882. 8°. *see index*.
- Tedder, Henry R. and Thomas, Ernest Chester. *Libraries: history and description. in Encyclopaedia Britannica*, vol. 14 (1882): 509-536.
- Castellani, Carlo. *Le biblioteche nell' antichità dai tempi più remoti alla fine dell' impero romano d' Occidente*. Bologna, 1884. 16°.
- Blümner, Hugo. *Bibliotheken. in Baumeister's Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums*. München u. Leipzig, 1885-88. 3 vols. 8°. i, 314-316.
- Olschki, Leo S. *Das Bibliothekswesen im Altertum. Deutsche Buchhändler-Akademie*, 6 (1889): 111-118, 153-163, 205-209.
- *Same*: *Delle biblioteche dalla loro origine fino all'età di Augusto*. Firenze, 1896. 12°.
- "Estr. dalla *Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi*, vol. VII, nos. 1-4."
- Garbelli, Filippo. *Le biblioteche in Italia all' epoca romana; con un' appendice sulle antiche biblioteche di Ninive ed Alessandria*. Milano, 1894. 8°.

Dziatko, Karl. Bibliotheken.

in Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, hrsg. von G. Wissowa. Stuttgart, 1894 f. 8°. 3:405-424.

II.

ORIENTAL.

Maderus, Joachimus Joannes. De scriptis et bibliothecis antediluvianis.

in his De bibliothecis etc. Helmstädt, 1666. 4°.

— Same. 2. ed. Helmstädt, 1702. 4°. p. 1-30.

Spizel, Gottlieb. De veterum Ebraeorum et recentiorum quorundam erga bibliothecariam et literariam rem amore ac studio.

in Maderus, *cit. supra*, ii, 213-228.

Greppo, J. G. Honoré. Notice historique sur les bibliothèques des Hébreux. Belley, 1835. 8°.

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— Discoveries among the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon. London, 1853. 8°.

— Same. N. Y., 1871. 8°. p. 295-298.

Oppert, Jules.

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Larini, L. La scoperta della biblioteca di Sardanapalo. *Atti della R. Accademia Lucchese di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti*, 18 (1868): 153 f.

[Smith, George.] Babylonian and Assyrian libraries. *North British review*, 51 (Jan., 1870): 305-324.

— Same article. *Eclectic magazine*, 74 (1870): 589-599.

— ? Same article. *American bibliopolist*, 7 (1875): 156-158.

— Account of recent excavations and discoveries made on the site of Nineveh. *Transactions of the Society for Biblical Archaeology*, 3 (1874): 446-464.

— Assyrian discoveries. London, 1875. 8°.

— Same. 6th ed. London, 1876. 8°. p. 94 f., 144 f., 317 f.

— The Chaldean account of Genesis. London, 1876. 8°. ch. 2, p. 19-36.

Radzinski, —. [Assurbanipal and his library. In Polish.] *Biblioteka Warszawska*, 3 (1877): 83 f., 280 f.

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Assyrian libraries. *National repository*, (May, 1878.)

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Wheatley, Leonard A. Assyrian libraries. *Trans. and proc. of 3rd ann. meeting of L. A. U. K.*, (1880): 87-90.

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Knowledge, 2 (Nov. 24, 1882): 414-415; 3 (Mar. 2, 1883): 131-132; (May 25): 307.

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- Sayce, Archibald Henry. Recent discoveries in Babylonia. *Contemporary review*, 71 (Jan. 1897): 81-96.
- III.
GREECE.
- General: Polybius xii, 27; Plutarch *Demos*. 2; Apuleius *apol.* 91; Athenæus i, 4; Isidor. *orig.* vi, 33.
- Athens: Aristides *or.* xiii, vol. 1, p. 306, ed. Dindorf. (Pisistratus) Aulus Gellius vii, 17.1; Athenæus i, 4; Tertullian *apol.* 18; Hieronymus *ad Marcell.* xiv, 1; Isidor. *orig.* vi, 33.
- (Ptolemaion) Pausanias i, 17.2; CIA. ii, 465, 8; 466, 36; 468, 25; 478, 1; 480, 23; 482, 50.
- (Hadrian) Pausanias i, 18.9; Eusebius *chron.* ii, 167 ed. Schöne; Keil, *Rhein. Mus.*, N.F. 18 (1863): 269.
- (Destruction of lib.) Zonaras xii, 26; Anon. cont. of Dio Cassius in Müller, F.H.G. iv, p. 196.
- Corinth: Dio Chrysostom *or.* xxxvii, p. 104 R.
- Delphi: Keil, *Rhein. Mus.*, N.F. 18 (1863): 268.
- Patrae: Gellius xviii, 9.5.
- Smyrna: Strabo xiv, 646.
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a. Alexandria.

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(To be concluded.)

THE CARE OF PAMPHLETS.*

BY CHARLOTTE H. FOYE, *John Crerar Library, Chicago.*

IN most libraries the pamphlets dwell in a corner, which might well be labelled "The land of 'Poco Tiempo.'" There was a plaintive undertone in almost all letters that I received from libraries on this subject. They began, "At present we are doing very little, but 'pretty soon' we expect to have time and money to catalog and bind our pamphlets as they deserve." Indeed, as in many homes which have existed in one place for several generations, there is apt to be some closet out of which flap the frayed edges of garments that might be, or at least have been, of some use, so in most libraries of any long standing there is generally a corner where one comes upon dust-hidden bundles with torn covers, material which would doubtless be of much value if it were only in available form.

There has been a steady, if slow, evolution in the treatment of pamphlets. They have progressed from the large disorderly mass up to the single pamphlet bound by itself and treated with as much respect as a book. In this age of specialization we realize that each pamphlet contains at least one thought, and this concisely stated — a tiny monograph usually on a subject of immediate interest, and as valuable as the advance sheets of a new book. The material on the Röntgen ray, which appeared in pamphlet form before books on the subject were possible, serves as a fair example of what comes to us in this perishable form. It is generally conceded that the proper thing to do is to classify pamphlets and bring them together with the books on a given subject. A librarian with available funds can no longer question "to bind or not to bind," but must simply ask himself what is the cheapest and most durable form of binding. When the cost ranges from three cents up, ought not every library to find some method which would suit its peculiar needs?

There are numerous bindings which have been recommended as satisfactory by various librarians. The cheapest is the manila cover, which can be put on with klips or patent novelty paper-fasteners. The manila cover with cloth back is more durable, and costs only three

cents. What is known as the Harvard binder is recommended by several large libraries; this binding has sides of light boards, with cloth back and cloth stubs on the inside. When it is desired to bind a pamphlet all that is necessary is to cover the flaps with glue or surgeon's plaster and insert the book. It is held in place and preserved perfectly. Some of the covers are made to hold two or three of the very thin pamphlets. If preferred, the binding may be sewn on rather than pasted. In Manchester, Eng., this binding is used, the only difference being that the cloth stubs are prepared with a glue that has only to be moistened to be ready for immediate use. The cost of the Harvard binding is six cents.

The John Crerar Library has two styles of binding — both holliston, but one finished in every way as a book and costing 25 cents, while the other, which is cut off squarely at the ends, only costs 15 cents. The pamphlet cover is bound in, unless all the information is found elsewhere; then it is pasted outside the cover and serves as a binder's title. A temporary binding is also used which is giving satisfaction and may be heartily recommended. It is called the Reform self-binder, and is of cloth, with a back in the form of a flap, which fits from one side into the other and allows for as much enlargement as is needed. Inside there are two stubs which have eyelet holes; with the cover come little holders of narrow cloth bands into which the pamphlet is pasted and in which are also eyelet holes, any number of which may be laced into the cover. This binding costs 50 cents, and each holder about two cents. In this library they are used for incomplete volumes and annual reports. This and the Rudolph binder are excellent for temporary use. In the binding done for the University of Chicago tapes are run through the sewing or are pasted on the back of the pamphlet, while the end papers cover these tapes, which are pasted down on the boards. The University of Michigan binds in boards and in cloth, the work being very neatly done for from 20 to 25 cents.

In many libraries pamphlets are divided into three classes: those valuable enough to bind singly; others smaller and less valuable, which

* Read at Interstate Library meeting, Evanston, Ill.

are allowed to accumulate until there are enough on a given subject to make a sizable volume; and finally those of such transient value or such vague import as not to warrant binding. For the latter, pamphlet boxes can be obtained and the pamphlets classified and placed with the subject on the shelves in this way.

The tendency in most libraries is away from the volume made up of a collection of pamphlets and toward the work bound singly. If there is any attempt made toward logical or chronological arrangement in a volume the time inevitably comes when it is necessary to tear apart the volume for insertions. The University of Wisconsin recently had to rebind 40 volumes of pamphlets on slavery for this reason.

Bound pamphlets are invariably accorded the same care and attention as books. The cataloger will always object to having several things bound together; but if this has to be, a note giving the contents solves the difficulty for the reference librarian. In many libraries pamphlets are accessioned separately, with an initial P to distinguish the accession number. Many think "Dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return" the only appropriate motto for pamphlets; but material of this order, when not even deemed worthy of the cataloger's attention, often proves a very present source of help to the reference librarian, who will be acquainted with his resources in this line if the work of classifying is left to him.

THE IDEAL LIBRARIAN.

Melvil Dewey, in Transactions of International Library Conference.

IN our state library school I give each year a course of five lectures on the qualifications of a librarian, and point out under a half-hundred different heads the things we should demand in an ideal librarian; but when we have covered the whole field of scholarship and technical knowledge and training, we must confess that overshadowing all are the qualities of the man. To my thinking, a great librarian must have a clear head, a strong hand, and, above all, a great heart. He must have a head as clear as the master in diplomacy; a hand as strong as he who quells the raging mob or leads great armies on to victory; and a heart as great as he who, to save others, will, if need be, lay down his life. Such shall be greatest among librarians; and, when I look into the future, I am inclined to think that most of the men who will achieve this greatness will be women.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

THE report of John Russell Young, Librarian of Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was submitted to Congress on Dec. 12, and advance summaries make possible a fairly full statement of its contents. Additions to the library have been made upon systematic lines. "The first consideration was the 'filling of the gaps,' and especially in the way of periodicals and newspapers," to which complete sets of all periodicals indexed in "Poole" are to be added. In the same way it is intended to round out all departments, and to specialize in the literature of all movements and events connected with the national life. Mr. Young asks that the appropriation of \$15,000 be further enlarged "so as to broaden the library in every phase of progress," and to enable it to properly develop its collections.

"In the librarian's report for 1897, written while the library was in progress of transfer from the capitol to the new building, the collection was estimated at 787,715 volumes and 218,340 pamphlets. The duplicates were estimated at from 33 to 40 per cent. Last year it was impossible to give anything but an estimate of the contents of the library. A careful count has been made up to Sept. 30, 1898, with the following result: Total, 698,462; copyright deposits (all duplicates), 126,986; grand total, 825,448. Pamphlets—cataloged and on shelves, 50,360; uncataloged and duplicates, 176,612; total, 226,972."

"From the beginning of October, 1897, when the removal of the books from the capitol was completed, till Nov. 1, the assistants have been engaged in placing the books in order on the shelves." The daily average of readers for the year has been 155, the total number is given as 63,493; the number of books issued in the reading-room was 103,711, while the number issued for special home use was 15,509. The night opening of the library, begun Oct. 1, 1898, has extended its hours of use from the old hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. to from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and the experiment has proved wholly successful, the evening average of attendance ranging from 150 to 240.

"The librarian is glad to note that the library is becoming, as it were, a bureau of information, consulted by people from all sections. 20 years ago, as a rule the library was sought for a specific book; to-day applicants ask advice as to reading or request special information. It is the policy of the library to encourage this spirit of inquiry, and no question is put aside until every channel of information is exhausted. Inquiries by mail are mainly requests for extracts from rare books or old newspapers, the history of cases before foreign tribunals, suggestions as to reading, help in research, and about genealogy and family history. When it is found that a book called for by a reader is not in the library, the title is taken at the desk and the volume ordered. Cards requesting readers to furnish the libra-

rian with the names of books desired are distributed from the desk.

"While the daily service of the library is continued, the work of classification and arrangement goes on. The larger part of the library has so far advanced that no further arrangement will be needed until the consummation of the reclassification. Duplicates are eliminated for purpose of exchange. Uncataloged books, law-books, periodicals, maps, and music, which came in chaos from the capitol, have been assorted, and thousands of volumes thus received given place on the shelves." As soon as the reorganization is sufficiently perfected it is hoped to issue monthly bulletins illustrative of the library's aims and work. The several bibliographical bulletins issued during the year marked the beginning of this departure.

The work of the copyright department for the 15 months from July 3, 1897, is briefly summarized: "There have been 98,391 entries of copyright. There have been collected and paid into the treasury \$64,455 as fees for copyright business. Letters to the number of 36,376, containing remittances, have been received. We have received 21,528 orders for the payment of money which was paid into the treasury. This included 14,521 money orders, 1352 drafts, and 938 express orders for money. There have been drawn 2075 checks, which were mailed to persons to whom excess fees or unused fees were to be returned, and for each check thus drawn an index card has been made, giving a concise statement of the transaction requiring the refund."

Closely allied to the copyright work is the progress made in the catalog department. Here the subject cataloging has been in arrears since 1867, when the copyright work was made a part of the library system, and a considerable increase of working force will be necessary to bring the resources of the library promptly before the public. The printing on cards of all entries for copyright books published after July 15, 1898, marks the beginning of the new catalog system, and the work will advance "as rapidly as the strength of the force allowed by Congress will permit."

The accessions in the various departments are summarized. The Department of Graphic Arts now comprises 59,908 prints; in the Maps and Charts division a total of 50,195 items is given as the result of a careful count, of which 22,495 may be said to represent "the discovery of maps in the old library, their rescue, mending, mounting, and their final assignment"; of bound volumes of newspapers and periodicals 48,511 v. are reported; from the Manuscript Department 23,397 "original pieces of all kinds" is reported, with 1049 v. of bound manuscripts; and in the Department of Music there are 198,894 items, of which 10,848 were received in 1898. The Law Department, contained chiefly in the old Supreme Court room, reports an aggregate of 101,870 v., of which 4055 are accessions of 1898; attention is called to the congested condition of this library in its ill-lighted and inconvenient quarters, and men-

tion is made of the establishment in the main library of an alcove for law students, in which about 1000 duplicate volumes, including elementary works, were placed. The work of the Department for the Blind, though largely experimental, has been most gratifying. 479 blind readers are reported, and there were 2910 registered visitors, while the daily readings have been largely attended and appreciated. A reading-room for children has been set apart and is now in process of arrangement. It will contain from 10,000 to 12,000 volumes, and it is believed that its use will justify its continuance.

Attention is given to the minor government libraries—chiefly specialized collections—existing in the various departments; "it is believed that the entire library work of the government should be carried on under some sort of general co-operation," and it is suggested that "this should find formal expression in a uniform system of cataloging and in the requirement that a duplicate copy of each card made in any library belonging to the government should be sent to the Library of Congress, where a central catalog would always be maintained." "The government, inclusive of our own collection, owns in the capital at least 1,700,000 volumes, and it should be the aim of Congress to centralize these collections and give the public the advantage of convenient access. To that end there could be no prouder contribution to the cause of universal knowledge than a general catalog of all libraries enjoying government support."

The method of appointment to the library force is outlined, and reference is made to the statement prepared in compliance with the Senate resolution of Dec. 17, 1898, "showing that no nominations were made except upon information as to special library training and experience." "While the library was outside of the classified service the appointments rested with the librarian, and all care was taken to insure a worthy and permanent staff. It was in acceptance of the justified wisdom of civil service that no removals have been made except for superannuation or in the library interest. There have been no removals and no appointments for political reasons. Recommendations from whatever quarter have been received and considered as bearing upon the character and standing of the applicant. The question of fitness is decided after due inquiry and upon the rules laid down. Appointments hold good and promotions follow only as applicants maintain the record which led to their selection."

The report is comprehensive, careful, and shows a sincere appreciation of the proper scope and aims of the national library. It gives good reason for the confidence expressed by Mr. Young that "with the considerate care of Congress, and a due appreciation of what has been done and what as readily may be done through the support of the American people, there is no reason why the Library of Congress should not soon rival those splendid libraries over the sea, whose treasures are a people's pride and whose growth is the highest achievement of modern civilization."

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

THE report of the Superintendent of Documents for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, appears as part of the report of the Public Printer for the same period, and is an excellent summary of the work of the Document office. From a total of 971,032 documents (of which 639,298 were accessions for the year 1897-98), 558,993 were distributed, 154,081 going to designated depositories, state and territorial libraries, and 51,998 to miscellaneous libraries. An increase of 54 and 75 per cent. respectively is shown in the receipt and distribution of documents as compared with the previous year, "which is very gratifying in view of the fact that there was no corresponding increase in the number of employees."

The reorganization of the office, under Mr. Ferrell's direction, into six distinct sections, has resulted in systematizing its work and increasing its effectiveness. In the catalog department "there were issued 12 monthly catalogs, two document indexes, and one document catalog (comprehensive index), aggregating 1651 pages. The number of documents received for cataloging purposes was 10,012; the number of cards written was 48,383." In regard to the publication of the "comprehensive index," required to be issued at the close of each regular session, Mr. Ferrell recommends that the law be amended to authorize the publication of this catalog biennially, thus preventing the lapping over of sessions and allowing inclusion of special sessions.

The "document library" now contains 23,247 items. This library, though not authorized either in terms or by implication in the act creating the office, was a natural result of the provision of placing duplicates of all documents in the office for cataloging purpose, and it has been extensively used as an "information bureau" on topics treated in government publications.

The work of distributing the "Messages and papers of the Presidents" has been facilitated. "During the seven months ended June 30, 1898, an average force of three employees sent out 95,000 volumes, as compared with 35,000 sent out during the preceding five months, during which nine persons were employed. Besides the work of sending out the 95,000 volumes, the entire card system was changed, new cards were written, and the mailing list printed." "The compilation entitled 'Messages and papers of the Presidents' is distributed to persons and institutions designated by senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress. Three editions have been authorized, aggregating 36,000 sets. The first two editions of 21,000 sets were subject to designation by members of the 54th Congress; the third edition of 15,000 sets by members of the 55th Congress. Each set will contain nine volumes and an index. It is expected that the distribution will be finished by the 4th of March, 1899. The value of the card system in the distribution of documents has been fully tested

and demonstrated in the sending of these documents. 2000 duplications have been prevented, a saving of four and two-fifths sets to each member on an average, and of 20,000 volumes of books which cost the government about \$1 each to publish."

Special attention is given to the distribution of documents to libraries, and the difficulty of determining whether designated libraries are "suitable" depositories is noted. This decision is vested by law in the Superintendent of Documents, and under that authority a circular letter was sent to all depositories "with 12 interrogatories, calculated, if answered fully, to give all the information necessary to fix the status of such libraries. It is quite evident, however, from the replies received that nothing short of a personal inspection will enable the Superintendent of Documents to determine the condition of at least 20 per cent. of the libraries now listed." Efforts have been made to complete the sets of public documents in the designated depository libraries. "A complete list of all documents available for such a purpose was prepared, printed, and sent to them in May, 1898, with request that the list be returned with a check indicating the documents needed. 101 lists have been returned, and 75 libraries have been supplied with upwards of 50,000 volumes." Summarized statistics are given respecting the depositories, and there is a separate list of the miscellaneous libraries receiving documents.

"Document reform" is briefly considered. Mr. Ferrell points out the increase in the cost and extent of distributing documents to libraries, and the lack of method that had prevailed for years. "During the past 40 years," he says, "documents have been printed in such large editions and distributed with such liberal prodigality as to cheapen them in the estimation of the people at large. They were distributed broadcast without regard, in many cases, to the wishes of recipients, and as a consequence were not only not appreciated, but were regarded with contempt. Instances have recently come to my knowledge where retiring members of Congress shipped out by the carload the documents that had accumulated to their credit. Dozens of copies of the same document were sent to one library, where they were only an encumbrance, and after years of storage in garrets or cellars they found their way to this office in their 'original wrapping' for redistribution. Librarians, as a rule, however, have always appreciated the value of the publications of the government. Most of them want one copy of everything they can get; they want that copy as soon after it is printed as possible; they want documents in complete sets, but they do not want them dumped upon them, as is often done, without regard to whether they have previously been supplied or not." These wants have in large measure been met by the act of Jan. 12, 1895, which was the first effective step in bringing order out of chaos. There are still, however, much-needed improvements to be made: 1, in reducing the number of agencies by which public documents are dis-

tributed; 2, unifying the title-pages and styles of binding of documents; and 3, providing for the prompt binding of "reserved" documents. Regarding the stock of reserved unbound documents, held for special orders, it is suggested "that the law be amended so as to authorize the Public Printer to bind in cloth such documents as are not called for within two years after printing and deliver them to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to public, school, or college libraries." Reference is made to the several bills on document reform now pending in Congress, and it is hoped "that some legislation may be had very soon that will remedy the difficulties pointed out."

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

THE library conference held under the auspices of the Library Association of California and the California State Library Nov. 25 and 26, 1898, proved one of the most interesting events in the library activities of the state. The meeting was held in the senate chamber of the capitol, and its prime purpose, as outlined in the call issued Oct. 11 (L. J., 23: 620), was to consider the establishment through the state library of a system of travelling libraries and a plan for inter-library loans. The three sessions were largely attended, there was no lack of interesting discussion, and a committee was finally appointed to draft for submission to the legislature a bill providing for a state travelling library system.

The meeting was called to order by F. L. Coombs, state librarian, who stated that it was the first general library conference in the history of the state, and after a few words of welcome introduced G. T. Clark, president of the state library association, who acted as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Clark briefly reviewed the library condition of the state and outlined the plan of the meeting. Under the existing library law, he said that but 40 towns in California had established public libraries, and he urged the need of some method of aiding general library development. Mr. Coombs followed with a paper on "The state library and its functions." He regretted that the usefulness of the library had often been hampered by the attacks of politicians. It was well known that the library had, in the past, often been the subject of political attack, and it should be recognized that it was an institution that should be exempt from the political rules that applied to other offices. He was glad to say that there had been many men of culture and literary accomplishments in the position of state librarian, and that the books had been, for the most part, well selected. They were certainly too valuable for general circulation, and he thought they should be held as books of reference. While he did not care to express any opinion as to the value of travelling libraries, he was inclined to think that there were a great many books in the state library of a character that could not be sent through the

mails or by express without damage. The first question of importance to be considered was, how could the library be best used for the benefit of the masses? Several systems were proposed—travelling libraries and inter-library loans—but there was another system, by which it might be turned into a department for the gathering of valuable information. In conclusion, he recommended that there should be a law by which the trustees would be allowed to experiment on methods for the improvement of the library. He suggested that the law department be separated from the main collection, that it be opened so that lawyers could have access to it at later hours than the general library is open, and that the cataloging be improved and made more useful.

In the discussion that followed, W. S. Green opposed the travelling library system, advocating the development of the library as a great reference collection; and W. H. Mills criticised the objections to political control, saying that "if the library, the penal institutions, and the asylums were taken out of politics, the people would have very little at their disposal." He thought that the people should control their own educational system, and that improvement in government would be attained only by raising the intelligence of the people. J. C. Rowell said politics would be immaterial if the library force was always thoroughly efficient and informed. Frank D. Ryan, president of the library trustees, followed with a short address of welcome.

"The possible relations of public school libraries to the state library" was the subject of a detailed paper by W. W. Seaman, assistant state librarian. He said that the total expenditure for school libraries since 1866 had been \$2,326,176, and that nearly a million books had been bought. The average annual expenditure for school libraries is now about \$70,000. The question as to whether or not it was possible to bring about a closer union between the school library and the state library was an open one; but the speaker doubted if such a union would be of any benefit to the district library, owing to the differences in the scope and aims of the two collections. The last paper of the session was by W. H. Weinstock, on "The library and the community."

At the evening session Mr. Coombs presided. The first address was by H. C. Nash, librarian of the state university, on "The state library as a copyright depository." This was a review of the unsuccessful movement started about a year since to obtain additional copyright depositories, and a plea for further work in the same direction. The committee then appointed planned to take up the work again and to draft another bill, designating the California State Library as a copyright depository for the Pacific coast. In the discussion the question of shelf room for possible copyright volumes was raised, and Mr. Coombs stated that enlargement of the present quarters would probably be necessary.

"Travelling libraries" was the subject of a

paper by W. P. Kimball, who has long advocated the adoption of the system for California. Mr. Kimball reviewed the rapid development of the travelling library movement within the past few years, its many advantages, and the impetus it had given to local library organization. He said that in California there were over 30 counties, with a population of 350,000, where there were no public libraries, and no bookstores worthy of the name, and he recommended the establishment of a public library department, to be under the control of the state university, to act as a state commission in fostering and aiding local libraries. The paper was listened to with interest, and the discussion that ensued seemed more favorable to the travelling library idea than had been the case previously. W. D. Armes, trustee of the Oakland Public Library, spoke on "Legislation that is needed," urging the extension of the copyright system, improved library legislation, and a library commission.

Mr. W. H. Mills was the last speaker of the evening, and his address on "The educational value of libraries" was an argument for the development of the state library as a reference library. He disapproved of any form of circulation for the state library books, and thought that all efforts should be directed to strengthening and enlarging the collection.

The final session was opened on Saturday morning with a paper on "Bibliographic aids," by F. J. Teggart, of the Mechanics' Institute Library, who reviewed the various indexes, catalogs, etc., that are necessary library tools, and urged the necessity of full and accurate bibliographies. He pointed out that there was no list showing what books had been published about California, and recommended that the library association appoint a committee to undertake the compilation and publication of a California bibliography. This suggestion was put in the form of a motion and carried.

J. C. Rowell spoke on "Classification and cataloging," emphasizing the value of the dictionary catalog; Miss N. M. Russ, of the Pasadena Public Library, discussed "Children and the library," and C. M. Weller, of Alameda, spoke on "Access to shelves," citing the successful results of that system in the Alameda Public Library. Miss Bertha Kumli, of the Santa Rosa Public Library, read a paper on "Charging systems for circulating libraries"; L. W. Ripley, of the Sacramento Public Library, explained the "Sacramento indicator system and other devices" used at that library; and Miss Emily I. Wade, of the San Francisco Public Library, gave an interesting talk on "Library processes," illustrated by forms and blanks.

The concluding business was the announcement by the chairman of the following committees: Library legislation, C. M. Weller and George T. Clark; bibliography of California, F. J. Teggart, Robert E. Cowan, and J. C. Rowell.

The meeting then adjourned, and the delegates spent a pleasant afternoon in visiting the points of interest in and about Sacramento.

TRAVELLING LIBRARY CONFERENCES IN WISCONSIN.

THE librarians of the Stout Free Travelling Libraries of Dunn county, Wis., held their second annual institute at Menomonie on Dec. 5, 1898. About 50 persons were present, and the interest felt in the meeting may be judged from the fact that many of the delegates drove distances of 25 and 30 miles, in zero weather, to attend. F. A. Hutchins, chairman of the state library commission, presided, and in his opening address reviewed the development of the travelling library system throughout the country, 25 states being now interested in the work.

Miss Stella Lucas, of the Menomonie library, presented a report of the Stout travelling libraries in Dunn county for the first two years' work, ending May, 1898. During this period the books of the libraries were issued 14,804 times. The first year fewer libraries were at work, but now 34 of the 37 libraries are constantly out, and the circulation is over 11,000 annually. It was estimated that each book issued was read on an average by at least two persons. This would mean that 1480 books of these libraries are read 22,000 times in a year. The neighborhood which read the most in proportion to its population was a settlement among the hills in the western part of the county, called Pleasant Valley, where 20 families had drawn the books 702 times. In one neighborhood of 30 or 40 families, which had been considered incorrigible, the circulation was 521. Many of the libraries reported that the magazines, illustrated papers, and children's periodicals sent out were read as much or more than the books. The report was followed by animated informal discussions on "How to secure careful treatment of the books," "How to get teachers to make use of the libraries," and other practical topics. All the librarians reported a steadily growing interest in the libraries, especially among the young people.

Miss Brickley, county superintendent, reported that more than 50 schools are already provided with the beautiful travelling pictures provided by Senator Stout, and Miss Kate Murphy read a paper on the value of such pictures and of well-kept school-grounds and school-houses, pleading also for art instruction in the common schools.

All of the librarians were very strongly of the opinion that each travelling library station ought to be the home of a vigorous club, which should develop a better social and intellectual life in the isolated communities. The farmers' wives at one such station have had such a club for two years, and have found it an increasing pleasure. As a result of this opinion it was decided to form a strong central organization which should make a vigorous campaign to help organize local clubs and arrange for annual meetings at some central place. This organization was immediately formed, a constitution adopted, and officers elected. It was called the West Wisconsin Travelling Library Association, and the following officers were elected: President, Senator Stout; Vice-president, Mrs.

Henry Clark, of Davis; Secretary, Miss Stella Lucas. While the society is called a library association, its aim will be to make the libraries the centres for a wider work, and it is hoped to enlist the support of teachers, members of women's clubs, and friends of education in a number of counties in this part of the state.

The first meeting of the new association was held at Chippewa Falls, Wis., on Jan. 6. Two sessions were held, and the program included an address by Senator Stout, three-minute reports from various libraries, addresses on practical subjects, by Miss E. D. Biscoe, Miss Stearns, Mr. Hutchins, Miss Tanner, and others, and an address on travelling libraries, with stereopticon views, by Miss Stearns. The local associations that it is hoped to organize in this manner are to be centres of social life as well as of library development.

"THE OTHER SIDE"—A "BOARDER."

ABOUT a year ago there appeared in the *New Illustrated Magazine* a short story by George Gissing, in which was given a striking picture of the library "boarder," familiar to most librarians. It is called "Spell-bound," and tells of a man who neglects his work, his wife, and his home to steep himself day after day in the newspapers and periodicals of the free library. He goes avowedly to search the advertisements for employment, and waits for the doors to open. "Yet he exhibited no great energy in the hunt for likely advertisements. After holding the first place for a minute or two he drew back from the newspaper and stood apart, gazing idly about him. Then, with sauntering step, he approached one of the publications which no one else cared to examine—the new number of a religious weekly—and over this he spent about a quarter of an hour. The retirement of a man from the paper next in the row seemed to give him a desired opportunity; he stepped into the vacant place and read for another quarter of an hour. And so all through the morning, from paper to paper, as his turn came. He read, it appeared, with languid interest, often staring vacantly at the windows, often gnawing the stumps of his nails, yet never seeming inclined to go away." A brief interval for lunch finds him again at his post, this time in the magazine-room. "Here readers were supplied with chairs and sat at tables, and just now all but every place was occupied. He sauntered along the floor until, unable to do better, he took a chair at the spot devoted to an organ of vegetarianism. This subject had no interest whatever for him, but he opened the periodical and read therein until a departing neighbor enabled him to exchange for the *Westminster Review*. And thus again, moving at intervals from seat to seat, he passed the afternoon."

At last he shakes off the spell with a heroic effort and takes a travelling agency for some small wares. "On the second morning he set forth again with aching limbs and a sinking heart. As it happened, his route led him past

the doors of a newly opened free library. It was like the sight of a public-house to the habitual drinker; he quivered under the temptation and whipped himself forward, but his weary legs were traitorous. The reading-room, with its smell of new print, once more drugged his conscience, and there he sat until nightfall.

"After this he yielded utterly to his vice. Pretending at home that no discouragement should daunt him, that he would work on until his agency became remunerative, he stood every morning before the familiar doors and entered with the first rush. But now he did not even glance at the advertisements. First of all he made for one or other of the journals little in demand and read it through at his ease. On certain mornings of the week the illustrated papers were his leading attraction; he darted upon the *London News*, the *Graphic*, and the rest of them with breathless excitement, and, having satisfied his curiosity, could relinquish them to others for the next six days, until, mere tattered, grimy rags, they gave place to the new issue. Knowing the moment when the evening papers would arrive, he stood ready to pounce upon this or that before anybody could anticipate him. No matter the subject, its display in fresh-smelling print sufficed to interest him, or, at all events, to hold his eyes; there he stood, spellbound, unresisting, oblivious of everything save his gratification in the mere act of reading.

"Upstairs, in the magazine-room, he read through everything that did not utterly defy his intelligence, and at the end of an article in one of the graver monthlies he would sigh with satisfaction, persuading himself that he had enriched his mind. For thus had he now begun to justify himself: on his walk home, when conscience tried to speak, he replied that he had been 'studying,' making up for the defects of his education, preparing for 'something better,' when fortune should put it in his way. He wished he could tell his wife and get her to approve, but he feared Maggie would not understand him."

Again he makes a half-hearted effort to work, but gives it up. On his homeward way, "though he had no such thing in mind, he became aware that he was passing the door of the free library. The old spell seized upon him; he was drawn across the threshold and down the stairs. The scent of newspapers, mingled with the odor of filthy garments and unwashed humanity, put him beside himself with joy; his nostrils quivered, his eyes sparkled, he strode towards the dinner-hour throng which pressed about the illustrated weeklies. Between musty heads he caught a glimpse of the tatters of last Saturday's *London News*; in five minutes' time he found his opportunity and leapt to the front."

This is the end. On the morrow he resumes his visits to the library. "Week after week went by, and he sat reading; spellbound, hypnotized. Month after month, and still he read." Meanwhile his wife and his brother supported him.

ALTERATIONS AT THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

From the Boston Transcript.

THE extensive improvements in the library building, upon which work was begun last July, have been carried out, not only within the appropriation of \$100,000, but without abandoning any of the ideas originally planned. On the contrary, the trustees have had the novel experience of doing just about 50 per cent. more in the way of improvement than they had thought possible when they began to draw the plans. The changes, which will be completed within a month, are all in the interest of improved administration, and a rare combination of competent architects and exceedingly skilful workmen has resulted in a series of noteworthy improvements in which utility and beauty are united at almost nominal expense. Incidentally, the 530,000 books in the library are all being dusted, a work which will keep to men and women busy nearly five weeks. During the progress of the work the business of the library has not been suspended for a day. From the original appropriation \$15,000 has been drawn to pay for previous expenses of lighting and heating, hence the present work represents an outlay of but \$85,000. The following description deals with the more important changes only:

In the matter of reading accommodations the Boylston street driveway has been enclosed to form with the adjacent room a periodical-room. The present periodical-room on the northeast corner has been enlarged by the removal of a partition, and will become the newspaper reading-room. The use of the periodicals and newspapers, which is so closely allied, will thus be provided for in three large rooms conveniently *en suite*.

The present children's room has been relieved of the registration desk, which has been removed to the delivery-room. The children's department is to be augmented also by the addition of the present patent-room adjacent to it. This is to be fitted up as a children's reference reading-room, with a good reference library, including maps, photographs, etc., useful to children in their school work. In the gallery of this room will be a kindergarten library for teachers, augmented from the present collection.

The collection of drawings and specifications of patents is to be removed to a room in the west wing, reached from the courtyard and from the special libraries floor. The room has been enlarged and provided with galleries, and corresponds to stacks 4, 5, and 6. Besides the collection of patents it will provide in part for the work of the statistical department recently established, being directly adjacent to the collection of documents on the special libraries floor. It has also been connected with the bound volume newspaper-room, containing the most important of the files of newspapers.

One of the most important improvements has been in the system of heating and ventilation, which, by means of a new fan and the substi-

tution of steam for hot-water coils, will hereafter prove adequate.

Changes in the issue department will directly enhance the convenience of the public. The librarian's office, which was on the Blagden street wing adjacent to the Abbey room, has been thrown into the old tube-room, so-called, from which books are issued. The space for the issue of books has thus been doubled. With it the delivery counter has been doubled, and provides now distinct divisions for the return and for the issue of books. The registration desk, formerly in the children's-room, has also been provided for at this point—an essential, as its work is intimately connected with that of the delivery department, and its remoteness from that department heretofore has forced the public to traverse the whole width of the building for needs that properly should be treated together. The old system of pneumatic tubes, involving 56 stations in the building, has been overhauled, and new and improved terminals substituted. The 28 terminals in the delivery-room, formerly stretching in a line, have been grouped in a circle for more speedy operation. In addition, an auxiliary system of improved tubes (operating by suction, instead of by pressure) has been installed, which not merely connects the delivery-room with each one of the six stacks and with the special libraries floor, but connects every stack with every other stack, so that slips may be sent from stack to stack without being returned to the delivery-room. In addition, a piece of apparatus has been installed in the delivery-room, itself novel to library use. This is a "pick-up carrier," so-called. Its purpose is to transport the various slips between four points in the delivery-room doing business with one another—the issue and return desks, the record trays and the pneumatic terminals. The carrier is a little cable railway, operated by electricity. At fixed points, at intervals upon the cable, are carriers which, as they reach a station, pick up a batch of slips waiting their arrival, carry them forward and deposit them at such succeeding station as may be their destination. The carrier is not a box, but is more in the nature of a hand, which clasps the batch of slips by closing the thumb and forefinger, and releases them automatically by the opening of these two.

A new set of rooms has been created for the librarian and executive department, consisting of an ante-room, main office, private office, and a room for records and files. This suite of rooms has been connected with the trustees' room through a lobby formerly open to Blagden street, so that the whole series of rooms representing the general administration is now in proper relation *en suite*.

The librarian's office is still, however, very conveniently accessible to the public, being reached directly from the delivery-room by a corridor left open on the Blagden street side.

This set of rooms for executive use has been very ingeniously contrived, for, although taken out of storage space, the rooms are well proportioned and architecturally in keeping with the rest of the building. They are also archi-

tecturally attractive in appearance, a richness of effect having been secured by excellence of proportion and by appropriate use of dark oak, and decorative use of plaster in panel work, and most artistic treatment in the way of finish—all, however, at remarkably small expense.

In addition, the rooms allotted to the work of the 28 handlers have been enlarged and refitted with special apparatus, all the stacks have been connected by stairs, automatic lifts for the books and two electric elevators for freight and employees have been put in; the ordering department has been doubled in size; the janitor's offices have been rearranged; a public telephone and stenographic-room has been added, and locker and luncheon rooms have been made out of storage space.

REPORT OF THE L. A. U. K. COUNCIL.

THE report of the Council of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, as adopted and amended at the 1898 general meeting of the association, is printed in full in the December number of *The Library*, and in its summary of the year's activities and its outline of future work, is of much interest. The chief event of the year was the acquisition of a royal charter of incorporation, granted on the petition of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Lord Windsor, Sir John Lubbock, and Messrs. Tedder and McAlister. In the general field of legislation, an act was passed providing for the punishment of offences in libraries, and the Public Libraries Acts Amendments bill, drafted by the association, was again brought up, but without success; two bills relating to the superannuation of librarians amongst the municipal officers were also introduced into Parliament, one of which was supported by the L. A. U. K.

Several important changes in the administration of the L. A. U. K. are recorded. Most important is the retirement of Mr. McAlister from the arduous duties of honorary secretary, which he had discharged with devotion and success for eleven years, and the election of Mr. Frank Percy to the office. Miss Hannam, who has long served as assistant honorary secretary, has also resigned that post, and the council states that in its opinion "the time has now arrived for the employment of a paid assistant secretary, and the terms of the appointment are under their consideration."

An important feature of the report is the separate "Report of the special committee on publications," appointed by resolution of May 18, 1898. The first recommendation of this committee is "that the journal of the association should be the official organ and property of the Library Association, and that there should be an official editor of the journal and all other publications of the association." The official journal, it is suggested, should contain "1, the papers read at the meetings, which are to be printed subject to any necessary editorial revision; 2, independent articles of interest on subjects connected with the objects of the association; 3, the proceedings at the meetings, notices, and other business of the association; 4, items

of library and bibliographic news; 5, notices of catalogs and new works connected with library economy and bibliography; and, 6, correspondence." The official journal should be issued with regularity. Regarding papers and proceedings, the committee "consider it highly desirable that they should be issued in a separate volume, as was done during the years 1878-84"; they also recommend "that the reports of the meetings for the nine years, 1886 to 1891 and 1895 to 1897, which have not yet been separately published, should be printed in the form of a separate volume at the earliest opportunity." It is suggested that *The Library Association Record* be adopted as the title of the future journal—a suggestion that has been referred back to the council, with instructions to arrange, if possible, with Mr. McAlister for the transfer by him to the association of the copyright of *The Library*. In conclusion, the committee refer to the arduous work undertaken by the honorary secretary in his editing of *The Library*, and recommend that the future editor be afforded "such definite clerical assistance as he should reasonably require."

The report includes also separate reports from the Northwestern branch of the L. A. U. K., and from the North Midland Library Association, and a "Report of the education committee," reviewing the work done by the library training classes established under the auspices of the L. A. U. K. during the year.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN FRANCE.

IN a recent number of the *Semaine littéraire et scientifique*, M. Abel Chevalley presents the subject of French public libraries as they are and as they should be. His paper is entitled "Pour rebâtir," and he points out to his colleagues in French educational circles the necessity of a reconstruction of the public library system as it exists to-day in France. At present the libraries are poorly housed and ill-equipped; they are most often to be found lodged in a bare fifth-floor room, hidden in some dark corner of a cellar, in the vestibule of a school-house, or in the garret of a club-house. In such places are gathered collections of books which are opened perhaps once or twice a week, and which are well calculated to discourage any tendency toward reading; often, indeed, they remain untouched for months at a time. "There are throughout France millions of books which rest in this fashion, a prey to dust, to spiders, and to rats. It is an enormous sunken capital, neglected and unproductive. What merchant," asks M. Chevalley, "would handle his capital in such a manner? Why should not the same means as are used to draw customers to the cabaret and the shop be employed to strengthen the influence of ideas, to cultivate a taste for reading and a desire for intellectual recreations? In the crowded and uncomfortable city tenements it is evident that the workman cannot read at home. Why should he not find a chair in a public reading-room, warm, well-lighted, and attractive to the eye?"

To achieve this and to obtain from the libraries the same social and intellectual benefits that they are producing elsewhere, M. Chevalley points out that the libraries and their administration must be altogether remodelled, in line with the methods followed in Norway, Germany, Holland, and America. He urges as essentials: 1, a room opening from the street, attractive, well-lighted, fitted with comfortable seats, chairs and tables, and open every evening for the lending of books as well as for general reading; 2, an abundant supply of publications representing all great currents of opinion. "The ancients feared the man of a single book; to-day we may well fear the credulous reader of a single journal, above all, of a sensational journal. There is but one means of awakening in the minds of inexperienced readers a wholesome spirit of criticism, and that is by making it possible for them to read and compare conflicting utterances."

The reforms proposed by M. Chevalley bid fair to have practical trial. With others interested he has undertaken to remodel along these lines two or three public libraries in the most populous districts of Paris; and it is hoped that the results of this effort will lead to a more general and effective development of the libraries of the city.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

AN interesting system of travelling libraries is conducted for New South Wales under the direction of the Public Library of New South Wales at Sydney. Travelling libraries have been for many years in use in Australia, but the work in New South Wales has been largely broadened and strengthened by the efforts of Mr. Anderson of the Sydney library. The library has now 100 travelling libraries, averaging from 40 to 95 volumes each, specially bound to stand hard wear and packed in brass-bound oak cases. These are sent to 150 small country libraries, all charges of transportation, etc., being paid by the central library. A government grant of about £300 a year is made for the work, but of this nearly two-thirds is absorbed by the expenses of transmitting the boxes to remote parts of the colony. The field of work is constantly broadening, and an increased equipment of books is much needed.

In a recent circular Mr. Anderson points out the importance of extending the system "so as to reach the remotest villages and settlements, which get no literature at all; also to our public schools in lonely bush townships, so that we may get the children interested in reading something good." He adds: "I have started a movement to get subscriptions from the country towns and villages, which, I feel sure, the government will subsidize by an equal amount. With the proceeds I hope to equip about 150 new boxes, containing a lighter class of literature, and comprising good fiction to an extent of not more than one-third. Hitherto the idea has been to supply in these boxes only such high-class and fairly popular books of

science, travel, biography, history, and literature (with no fiction at all) as the ordinary small country library could not be expected to get for itself; but the new boxes are intended for beginners in reading, who have absolutely no literature beyond the newspaper and shilling novels. Some boxes will be intended for schools only, and will consist of juvenile books; others will be made up of popular works in all branches of human knowledge, including fiction and volumes of American magazines." The circular in question has been sent to various American publishing firms, requesting gifts of books and periodicals for the equipment of a box, to be known by the name of the donor. From the catalog slips of two of the libraries already in use, which accompany the circular, the excellent character of the books chosen is manifested. These comprise Brassey's "Papers and addresses," volumes of *Blackwood's*, *The Contemporary Review*, *All the Year Round*, *The Quiver* and *The Strand*, Dilke and Wilkinson's "Imperial defense," Froude's "Beaconsfield," "Livingstone's travels," Marx's "Capital," Roberts's "Forty-one years in India," etc., with many works upon Australia. Among the American books included are Davis's "Cuba in war time," Husmann's "American grape-growing and wine-making," the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture report on sheep-growing, and volumes of *Scribner's* and the *Popular Science Monthly*.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND AT THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A NEW department, devoted to the service of blind persons, was opened in the Free Library of Philadelphia on Jan. 1. For many years past a most valuable work has been carried on at the Bible House, at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, in Philadelphia, whereby the blind have been taught to read from embossed books, and volumes have been supplied for their home use. The work was mainly carried on by Mr. John P. Rhoads, and much good has been accomplished by it. Circumstances, however, arose which made it desirable to separate this work from the ordinary labors of the Bible House, and a society entitled the Philadelphia Home Teaching and Free Circulating Library for the Blind was formed, of which Judge William W. Ashman was appointed president, Dr. Robert C. Moon secretary, and Mr. Frank Read, Mr. Dundas Pratt, Mr. John H. Baird, and others named as a board of management. By mutual arrangements between the Free Library and the Home Teaching Society an affiliation has been effected between the two institutions, and the work will henceforth be managed as a department of the Free Library. The Home Teaching Society will continue to provide teachers, who will visit the homes of the blind, instruct them in reading, and see that books are taken to and from the homes of the readers in cases where they are unable, owing to the expense or otherwise, to obtain the volumes for themselves. Suitable shelves for the bulky books which constitute a

library for the blind have been fitted up in one of the rooms of the Free Library, and there were over 2000 volumes on the shelves when the department was opened to the public. Of these, between 1200 and 1500 are the property of the Home Teaching Society, and have been handed over to the Free Library, to be used by them according to their rules so long as the work is carried on by the two institutions jointly. The Free Library has also purchased between 400 and 500 new volumes, which have just arrived from England and are being cataloged. The library will be entirely free and conducted for the benefit of the public without distinction of age, sex, race, or color.

The books are of a varied character, and in addition to copies of the Scriptures and religious books, comprise biographies of Captain Cook, Columbus, Franklin, Lord Nelson, Dr. Livingstone, and George Washington. There are also a variety of books on history and elementary science, with the collected poems of Scott, Burns, and others.

It is intended as early in the year as possible to organize a series of readings for the blind, which will be given at the Free Library on stated afternoons. This plan has been very successfully carried on in several large libraries, notably in the Congressional Library at Washington. A corps of readers will be formed and the blind will be invited to a large extent to make their own selections of the pieces to be read to them. The readings will last for an hour, and have been very warmly appreciated in the libraries where this help to those who cannot read for themselves has been tried.

American Library Association.

President: William C. Lane, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Young Men's Library, Atlanta, Ga.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE L. COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE L. COMMISSION: J. H. Whittier, secretary, East Rochester.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE L. COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Public Library, Rutland.

The second biennial report of the Vermont Library Commission, just issued for the period 1897-98, is systematic in arrangement and comprehensive in matter, though less voluminous than its predecessor. It gives the laws of the state relative to public libraries, taken from Vermont statutes, 1894; a short history of the commission, with copies of the documents it has issued; statistical tables; and, under the heading "Histories of libraries," an entry for every town in the state, alphabetically arranged, with a short history and description of its library, if it contain one, and 22 plates illustrative of as many varieties of library architecture in the state. A folded map of Vermont showing free public libraries, and whether organized with or without state aid, and an index, form a worthy beginning and end to this neat volume.

The 11 libraries established in 1897-98 are located in Benson, Castleton, Fairlee, Highgate, Milton, Reading, Shoreham, Victory, Washington, Weston, and Wheelock. "Of the 243 towns in the state, 83 towns contain free public libraries wholly owned and controlled by the town; two contain free libraries of which the support and control is shared between private individuals and the town. Seven towns contain free libraries to which the town appropriates money without being represented in the management, and in seven towns there are free libraries entirely supported by private benefactions. This leaves 144 towns with no free public library." The libraries belonging to the schools of the state contain about 20,000 vols.

While the general results of the work of the commission have been satisfactory, there have been no noteworthy innovations in its methods. Document no. 5 consists of sensible and very simple "Suggestions to the librarian of the small library," by the secretary of the commission. A peculiarity of the classification suggested is the grouping of Education, Sociology, and Theology under the least popular of the three classes of books, Theology, and representing them by the letter T. On the question of the precedence to be given in a small library to the card catalog or the printed finding list, the secretary pronounces unconditionally in favor of the former. Following or concluding document no. 6, a \$100 list of books purchased for one of the towns is given as a sample. It is, of course, intended to supplement existing collections, and is intentionally elementary, but it is not a well-rounded selection, and gives an undue monopoly to books of the last five years and written by American authors. History is represented by North America and Spain only; Voyages and travels, by the New World and the North Pole, excepting for Lady Brassey's familiar volume, "Around the world"; while three popularly written books on birds and flowers constitute the division Science.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen S. Carter, Leicester, Mass.

Secretary: C. H. Clark, West Brookfield, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: G. T. Clark, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: F. J. Teggart, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

For report of general conference, held under the auspices of the library association and the state library, see p. 17.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, City Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Frank B. Gay, Watkinson Library, Hartford.

Secretary: Miss Angeline Scott, Public Library, South Norwalk.

Treasurer: Miss Anna G. Rockwell, New Britain Institute, New Britain.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Anne Wallace, Young Men's Library, Atlanta.

Secretary-Treasurer: C. W. Hubner, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. W. Thompson, Evanston.

Secretary: Miss Cornelia Marvin, Scoville Institute, Oak Park.

Treasurer: Mrs. Josephine Resor, Public Library, Canton.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

Secretary: Miss Belle S. Hanna, Public Library, Greencastle.

Treasurer: Miss Jessie Allen, Public Library, Indianapolis.

The seventh annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held in the state house, Indianapolis, Tuesday morning, Dec. 27. In the absence of the president the meeting was called to order by the secretary, and Miss Elizabeth Day Swan, librarian of Purdue University, was elected president *pro tem*. The reports of the secretary and the treasurer were read and referred to an auditing committee composed of Arthur Cunningham, librarian of Indiana State Normal School; Miss Jennie Jessup, La Porte Public Library, and Miss Leatha Paddock, Terre Haute Public Library.

"Certain essentials of library equipment"

was the subject of the first paper, by Mrs. Lucius B. Smith, of Indianapolis. It dealt almost entirely with the choice of books, and its keynote was that quality as against quantity should be considered, and a careful selection of the best authors made in order to educate the people who most use the public library.

"Co-operative book collecting" was a subject presented by Mr. Henry, who outlined the plan which he has put in operation, with the state library as a basis, for the collection and preservation of the state publications, Indiana literature, and duplicate books scattered throughout the state. All such material the state library will gladly receive, paying charges of transportation.*

The afternoon session was opened with a paper on "A unique library," by George S. Cottman, of Irvington. The library described was the old "Workingmen's library" at New Harmony, Ind., one of the earliest libraries established in the state. This was followed by a series of papers on the library in its relation to other educational forces. Superintendent Elmer C. Jerman, of Decatur county, discussed the "Library and the public schools;" and a paper prepared by Miss Leila Garritt, librarian of Hanover College, "The library and the college," was read by Miss Mary L. E. Jones, of Terre Haute. The keynote of this paper was: "The school gives the preliminary preparation for education, and the library gives the means by which the individual completes and accomplishes his education." She emphasized the value of the library in original investigation or seminary work, the value of the library to the teacher, and the necessity of a good working library in the college. Mrs. H. G. Fetter, of Peru, presented a paper on "The library and the study club," which was really a history of the Peru Public Library. Rev. Albert J. Brown, of the Friends' Church, of Indianapolis, spoke on the relation of the library to the church, and the benefit of close co-operation between these two forces. The papers were heard with interest and fully discussed. At the close of the program the president announced as committee on nominations Miss Mary Dye, of Indianapolis; Miss Mary Jones, of Terre Haute, and Miss Belle Hanna, of Greencastle.

"Library legislation: what we need and how to get it" was the subject that occupied all the Wednesday forenoon session. Miss Merica Hoagland, of Fort Wayne, presented the question from the standpoint of the study club. She reviewed the history of library legislation in Indiana, and pointed out that the state is behind the other states in the library movement. She advocated the establishment of a state library commission appointed by the governor, travelling libraries, and township circulating libraries. J. R. Voris, of Bedford, gave a trustee's views upon the subject. He thought it necessary to convince the people of their need of libraries before they would ask for them. He favored the repeal of all existing

* For outline of Mr. Henry's plan see L. J., Oct., 1898, p. 576.

library laws and the enactment of a new law providing for a state library commission, and county libraries, into which should be merged the city and township libraries now established. The last paper was by Miss Herriott Clare Palmer, of the Franklin High School, who emphasized the importance of the library in educational work. Education is getting away from the text-book into the laboratory and the library. Our school system is making demands upon teacher and student, to be met only by the aid of the library. Miss Palmer advocated the library commission, travelling libraries, and a compulsory library law.

Following the reading of these papers, Mr. Albert Faurot, of Rose Polytechnic Institute, gave his report as chairman of the committee on legislation. The committee had aimed to frame a bill that would give the state a good library system without disturbing existing conditions any more than necessary. The outline of a bill was presented, which was the joint work of the committees from the library association and the Indianapolis Commercial Club, and had been endorsed, with the exception of one clause, by the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs. The outline is as follows:

"First—A public library commission of three members is to be created; the state librarian is to be a member and the secretary; the other two members are to be appointed by the governor, each for a term of four years. Such commissioners are to serve without compensation. The law as to the state library board and the appointment of the state librarian is to remain as at present.

"Second—\$4000 is to be appropriated for the purchase of books and equipment for travelling libraries, which are to be kept separate from the other books of the state library, and are to be loaned to local libraries, literary or other clubs, agricultural or other societies, grange, college, seminary, university extension centre, study circle, or other associations on furnishing satisfactory security and complying with the rules and regulations of the public library commission.

"Third—\$1000 is to be appropriated annually for clerical assistance and other expenses made necessary by the act.

"Fourth—On written petition of five voters the question of a township library shall be submitted to the voters at any township election. If a majority of votes on the question are in favor of the library, a tax of one fifth of a mill on the dollar is to be levied and collected for such library.

"Fifth—Township library boards are to be established composed of the township trustee and two residents of the township, one of whom shall be a woman, appointed by the county superintendent. Such board shall have charge of the library, and shall serve without compensation."

After some discussion the report of the committee was adopted.

All parties interested have come to a substantial agreement as to the library legislation desired, and will go before the coming session of the legislature with strong hopes of success.

The committee on nominations reported the following as officers for the coming year, who were unanimously elected: President, W. E. Henry, state librarian, Indianapolis; Vice-president, Albert Faurot, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute; Secretary, Miss Belle S. Hanna, Public Library, Greencastle; Treasurer, Miss Jessie Allen, Public Library, Indianapolis.

Miss Elizabeth Day Swan, Purdue University Library, La Fayette, was elected a member of the executive board.

Albert Faurot, Terre Haute; Miss E. G.

Browning, Indianapolis; Miss Belle S. Hanna, Greencastle; and W. E. Henry, Indianapolis, were appointed a committee on legislation, after which the association adjourned. The meeting was one of the best ever held. The papers were unusually good, and were listened to with deep interest. Everyone whose name was on the program appeared except two, detained by illness, who sent proxies.

ALBERT FAUROT, *Secretary*.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. H. Tillinghast, Harvard University Library.

Secretary: H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline.

Treasurer: Miss Margaret D. McGuffy, Public Library, Boston.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Mrs. A. F. McDonnell, Bay City.

Treasurer: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary: Miss Gratia Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

Treasurer: Miss Anne Hammond, Public Library, St. Paul.

The Minnesota State Library Association held its sixth annual meeting at Rochester, Minn., Dec. 14-16. The attendance included many teachers, members of women's clubs, and others interested in library work; it was not large, unless one considers that Minneapolis has but 35 free public libraries, but it was rich in good papers and in inspirational help. The sessions were held in the attractive new library building, recently built at a cost of \$12,000. Miss Emerick, the librarian, and the trustees acted as entertaining and reception committee.

The first session, which was social in its nature, was held on the evening of Dec. 14, and was opened with an address of welcome by Mayor Eaton, of Rochester. Dr. W. W. Folwell, of the University of Minnesota, spoke on "The modern city and some of its needs," and music and an informal reception followed.

On Thursday morning, Dec. 15, the actual business of the conference was opened with a paper by Miss McGraw, of the Mankato Public Library, on "How to develop interest in the library." She emphasized the welcome that the library should extend to all, the need of a sympathetic attitude on the part of the librarian,

the value of special "days," of exhibits, of visits to the schools, and of personal work with teachers. Advertising the library through the local press, by means of lists, bulletins, etc., was also touched upon, and the distribution of leaflets and announcements was useful when funds permitted. "It has been said that a librarian should join clubs and keep up a social life, but most librarians require six hours out of the 24 for sleep. Besides, it is not the librarian but the library that is to be kept before the people."

"The relation of the librarian to the community" was considered in a paper sent by Mrs. Lilian S. Tandy, of Red Wing, who thought that the relation in question depended chiefly upon the relation of the librarian to the library, and that the well-equipped, earnest, and resourceful librarian was the central factor in the library's development. "The library and the clubs" was the subject of an excellent address by Mrs. W. W. Fowler, of Rochester, who urged the library to foster club work by hearty co-operation, by showing no favoritism, by buying books to meet club needs. The need of travelling libraries and the work done by women's clubs in promoting this phase of library activity were also emphasized. An interesting discussion followed, in the course of which Miss Gratia Countryman presented the draft of the travelling library bill proposed for Minnesota and asked the help of the club and of all interested in library work in aiding its passage.

In the afternoon children and schools were considered, the first paper read being by Mrs. A. W. Cooley, primary superintendent of public schools, Minneapolis, on "The teachers' co-operation." Miss Isabel Lawrence, of the St. Cloud Normal School, considered "Children's interest in literature"; Miss Anne Hammond, of St. Paul, sent a capital paper on "The library league"; and Miss Marie Todd, of the Minneapolis Public Library, spoke on "The children's room, how to make it attractive," describing the juvenile departments of the libraries of Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Brooklyn, Boston, and Hartford. An animated discussion on phases and methods of work with children followed.

The Thursday evening session was a public meeting and had a large attendance. The chief address was by Dr. J. K. Hosmer, of the Minneapolis Public Library, on "The relation of the novel to the library." There were, he said, two kinds of libraries with which fault can be found: the library well equipped but out of touch with its community, and the library supplied with poor books but with free access to all; there were two corresponding kinds of librarians: one with much knowledge but ignorant of how to use it; the other without solid accomplishments but approachable. The model library and librarian combine the virtues of these two classes. Taking up the subject of the novel, he said that it was a means for the cultivation of the imagination, and that those who deplored the desire for novel-reading were too apt to overlook the fact that there were good novels as well as harmful ones. The novel had a great place to fill in literature and

in life, and when its use is controlled by good judgment and definite limits it can accomplish much good. "The library situation in Minnesota" was described by Miss Countryman, who gave stereopticon views of various libraries, and made an earnest appeal for library legislation.

The Friday morning session was at first given up to business. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Dr. W. W. Follwell, University of Minnesota; Vice-president, Isabel Lawrence, St. Cloud; Secretary, Gratia Countryman, Minneapolis; Treasurer, Anne Hammond, St. Paul; Members of executive committee, Dr. J. K. Hosmer and Miss Mary McGraw. Amendments to the constitution were adopted, changing the date of the annual meeting to October, and admitting any one interested in library work to membership in the association. Resolutions of thanks were extended to the local hosts, and resolutions were passed expressing approval of the library legislation proposed and asking that the State Teachers' Association establish a library section.

"Bookbuying for small libraries" was the subject of an excellent paper on "Bookbuying for small libraries," by Miss Neff, of Duluth, who pointed out the importance of keeping book purchases in line with the scope and work of the library. Mrs. L. B. Reed, of Minneapolis, reviewed the "Best books of 1898," and Miss Atkins, of Winona, read a paper on "The librarian's library," recommending the standard library tools and literary periodicals. Dr. Hosmer spoke briefly of the value of such meetings as the present one had proved, and the conference was then adjourned.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. E. Jillson, Doane College, Crete.

Secretary: Miss Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

The fourth annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association took place at Lincoln, Dec. 27, 1898. Only one session was held, inasmuch as the association is practically an auxiliary of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association, which was in session at the same time and place.

The meeting was held in the library building of the state university, presided over by President W. E. Jillson, and attended by between 20 and 30 members.

The first number on the program was a paper on "The preservation of books," by Miss Alice F. Sherrill, of the Crete Public Library. Miss Sherrill spoke from the standpoint of the small town library whose stock of books is limited and whose resources are still more limited. In this library the necessity of preserving the books, mending them when mutilated, renovating them, and rebinding them at the smallest possible cost is most pressing. They are compelled to buy cheap books whose preservation needs the most attention and cannot afford constant rebinding. Miss Sherrill outlined a num-

ber of simple and inexpensive devices for cleaning and mending books and preventing their destruction. Her detailed explanation of methods of dusting and rejuvenating books ought to prove specially useful.

"The school library" was discussed by President J. A. Beattie, of the State Normal School at Peru, by a well-digested, carefully written paper. He emphasized the necessity of selecting the school library in view of the end for which it is to be used, *i. e.*, for the education of the community in general, in the midst of which it is found, and in particular for the children and youth of the school.

"What can the library do for the women's club?" is a question Miss Annette L. Smiley, of the Omaha Public Library, tried to answer. Her paper was founded particularly upon experience in the library with which she is connected. To make the library most useful it is of primary importance that it be made the workshop not only of the women's club but of study and debating clubs, literary societies, and university extension classes. The library with a lecture-room which can be put at their disposal has one great advantage, by making it the meeting-place of clubs whose members are not regular patrons. The library attracts the attention of people who unconsciously become interested in the books and their contents, and come to take advantage of the privileges offered to book-borrowers. Membership in the study clubs offers a mutual benefit to the librarian and the club. Bibliography, best book lists in history, literature, and art, as well as outlines and club programs filed from previous years, and reading lists clipped from the periodicals, will prove most useful. The Omaha Public Library has been able to set aside in the alcove of a pleasantly arranged reference-room a few carefully selected volumes, withdrawn from circulation, for the exclusive use of the clubs, which are changed from time to time to suit the requirements of the course of study, thus securing in reality a broader use than if each club woman took one of them home on her card. Special privileges in the form of extra cards to club leaders and teachers, and occasional suspension of some obstructive rule, tend to make the relations of the library and club closer. The chief obstacle in the way of complete co-operation is the ignorance of the new member who does not know how to use library appliances, such as catalogs and indexes, and is afraid to ask about them. This should be remedied by frequent library talks, explaining how to use a library.

The answer to the question, "What can the women's club do for the library?" was presented by Mrs. C. F. Stoutenborough, of Platts-mouth, former president of the state federation of women's clubs. Mrs. Stoutenborough answered the question by telling what the women's clubs had already done for libraries not only in the way of patronage and cultivation of the library spirit, but also in providing the means for the foundation of free libraries in various towns and villages which would otherwise have gone without them.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. E. Jillson, Crete; First vice-president, J. I. Wyer, Lincoln; Second vice-president, J. Amos Barrett, Lincoln; Secretary, Edith Tobitt, Omaha; Treasurer, Margaret A. O'Brien, Omaha.

The committee on legislation appointed at the last meeting, consisting of President W. E. Jillson, D. A. Campbell, G. E. MacLean, Edna Bullock, J. C. Pentzer, Edith Tobitt, Mrs. G. M. Lambertson, was continued. After a general discussion it was decided to authorize the committee to prepare a bill for a state library commission, which it is hoped to have passed by the pending legislature.

The executive committee was authorized to extend an invitation to the A. L. A. to meet in Omaha or Lincoln, should the people of either of these two cities take steps to secure the next meeting.

EDITH TOBITT, Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss A. E. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. P. Hill, Free Public Library, Newark.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. L. Peck, Public Library, Gloversville.

Secretary: W. R. Eastman, State Library, Albany.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York City.

The New York State Library Association will hold its usual spring meeting on Feb. 15-16, 1899. The sessions of Feb. 15 will be held at Poughkeepsie, in the beautiful new Adriance library building; and on the following day the association will meet in New York in connection with the New York Library Club, joining the latter body in its annual dinner on the evening of Feb. 16.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Robinson Locke, Toledo.

Secretary: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: James G. Barnwell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Mary P. Farr, Philadelphia Normal School.

Treasurer: Miss Jean E. Graffen, Free Library of Philadelphia.

The December meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held in the cataloging-room of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The weather was wretched, and the interest of the

members in the club was shown by the attendance of 50 persons, when it would have been quite justifiable for five only to have attended. Amongst others who were absent was the secretary, whose place was filled by Miss Edith Ridgway.

After the formal business of the evening, Mr. Barnwell called upon Mr. John Thomson to deliver the address of the evening. The subject chosen for discussion was the principal codices of the Bible, and a photographic facsimile of the Alexandrian Codex and the great printed facsimile reprints of the "Vatican and Sinaitic Codices" were exhibited and examined by those present. The speaker traced in detail the discovery of these manuscripts. The "Vatican" manuscript has been in that library from an unknown date, the copy being recorded in the earliest catalog of that library. The story of the presentation to the King of England of the "Alexandrian" was related, and the curious memoranda in Latin and Arabic endorsed on various pages of the manuscript were explained. Mr. Thomson then told the story of Tischendorf's three visits to the Convent of St. Katherine in the Sinaitic peninsula, and the discovery of the great treasure of the library of St. Petersburg in the charge of the house steward of the convent. "How the manuscript was borrowed by Tischendorf and was never returned" formed an interesting story.

The Pennsylvania Library Club held its usual monthly meeting on Monday, Jan. 9. It was held by permission of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania in their library building, which, including the book-stack and the museum of archaeology and palæontology, was by special arrangement thrown open on that evening for inspection from 7.30 to 10.30 p.m. Mr. Stewart Culin, the curator of the museum, kindly attended and showed the visitors through the building and museum. There were 160 persons present and four new members were duly elected.

The principal address of the evening was a talk by Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, of Princeton, on the subject of "University and college libraries." Dr. Richardson has spent so much time in foreign university libraries that he was able to give many interesting particulars of the peculiarities and specialties of many of the most famous libraries of the old world. He gave in detail statistics of the increase in the number of college and university libraries in the United States, and figures were given to show that while the increase in the number of the libraries was remarkable, the increase in the number of volumes in the different libraries was very nearly stupendous. He submitted a series of valuable suggestions for the betterment of college libraries, contrasting the work that had to be accomplished by university libraries with the work expected and due from free public libraries, and dwelt strongly on the necessity of an increasing amount of free access being granted to students and readers desiring to use the books. The methods which prevail in some foreign universities by which books have to be asked for at least 24 hours in ad-

vance was shown to be most injurious to the conduct of reference study. He illustrated his lecture by many interesting anecdotes, and the cordial vote of thanks which was tendered him was amended by a request that he prepare his address for publication in the "Occasional papers" of the club.

Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, one of the trustees of the university and also a trustee of the free library, entertained 20 gentlemen at the University Club before the meeting to meet Dr. Richardson. The guests, among whom were several of the trustees of the university and members of the faculty, together with several Philadelphia librarians, adjourned in a body to the University Library.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: C. A. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Secretary: Miss Alice Shepard, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Miss M. M. Robison, Public Library, Amherst.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Free Library, Rutland.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. A. Birge, City Library, Madison.

Secretary: Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Public Library, Milwaukee.

Treasurer: Miss Maude A. Earley, Public Library, Chippewa Falls.

NORTH WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, Ashland.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Janet Green, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

Library Clubs.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Elizabeth D. Renninger, Buffalo Catholic Institute.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. W. Gates, Hammond Library.

Secretary: C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison street.

The December meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Thursday evening, Dec. 8, in the assembly-room of Haskell Museum, Chicago University. Zella Allen Dixson, A.M., librarian of the university, delivered an illus-

trated lecture before the club and invited guests on "The library movement of the dark ages." Mrs. Dixon described the various stages of bookmaking, from the papyrus roll to the ponderous tomes of the mediaeval monasteries, and showed the development of written language, from the wedge-shaped characters of the Assyrian clay tablet to the wonderful illuminations of the Lindisfarne Gospel and the "beautiful book" of Friar Jerome. Methods of preserving books were also described, and pictures were shown of several ancient collections, of "books in chains," and of numerous other features of the "Library movement of the dark ages." In order that ample time might be placed at Mrs. Dixon's disposal, the club deferred its customary business meeting, and adjournment was taken immediately at the close of the lecture. C. B. RODEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Arthur E. Bostwick, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

Secretary: Frank Weitenkampf, N. Y. Public Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held on the afternoon of Jan. 12, in the assembly-room of the Boys' High School building, 60 West 13th street, New York. The special subject of discussion was the "Relations between free libraries and public schools," and it attracted a large attendance, including many teachers, principals, and others interested in school work. President Bostwick called the meeting to order at 4 p.m., and several matters of business were first brought up. The resignation of Mr. Idle, owing to absence abroad, was accepted, and Mr. Frank Weitenkampf, of the New York Public Library, was elected secretary for the remainder of the club year. Several new members were also elected.

The subject for discussion was presented in a brief address by Dr. H. M. Leipziger. He said that the public library, first established as a form of philanthropy, had come now to be considered as important as the school itself, and he urged the importance of the library as one of the chief educational agencies that the teacher can wisely use. Indeed, in New York this had long been recognized in the establishment of the system of district school libraries, which for various reasons had fallen into disuse, and it still had recognition in the provision of the state fund of \$50,000, which under direction of the state superintendent is distributed to all the schools for library purposes, on condition that the sum distributed shall be met by an equal sum from the city. All books purchased from this fund must be approved by the state superintendent, and excellent selected lists are provided, giving books for teachers, for scholars, and for supplementary reading, and including many picture-books for the very little children. But the speaker thought that more was needed to make success in the work of school and library than long lists of the best names in literature. What was needed was to create a real

appreciation for books, to wisely guide children's reading, and by careful study of the child know how to wisely guide. The teacher is the person who can best do this, and the use of books in connection with school work should not, if rightly conducted, prove an extra burden upon workers already overburdened, but rather an actual help in the work itself. He thought that the best means of making library and school work rightly together was by having librarians and teachers meet often for the discussion of common problems and the development of the library spirit.

Miss Julia Richman, principal of Grammar School no. 77, spoke on the reading of school-girls as observed by her. Books were received from the travelling libraries department of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library, and the teachers endeavored, so far as possible, to keep careful records of the extent and manner of their use. She asked for more copies of the more popular books, especially of "Little women," and advocated a large number of children reading the same book at the same time, as mutual discussion and interest were thus stimulated. She spoke of the book poverty in most of the poorer homes, of the danger that menaced home ties in educating the children beyond their parents, and thought that in the general home use of books lay the solution of the difficulty. The value of reading aloud at home by the children to their mothers was emphasized, and it was suggested that in issuing books to children the libraries should issue also a blank asking for an expression of opinion regarding the book and leaving space for answers as to whether the book had been read aloud at home, which chapter the listener liked best, etc.

Miss Mary E. Merington followed, and spoke in criticism of the indiscriminate selection of books in the free public libraries. She said that the teacher might carefully select and endeavor to guide the child's reading, but that the child could then promptly go to the free library and draw out any book he chose, so that the teacher's work was undone and the library itself was found the greatest enemy to the helpful use of books—"we speak to the girls of the beauties of literature and the best books, and then they take out from the library a 'Elsie' book, or a Rosa Carey story, or the first average novel." She urged some method of regulating the issue of books to young people, of supervising and limiting their choice, and read from a list of approved Christmas presents offered to its scholars by a leading New York Sunday-school. From this list each child might select three gifts. It opened with the Bible, Hymnal, and Prayer-book; then came "Dora Thorne," "East Lynne," "Faust," "Jane Eyre," "Mill on the Floss," "Wonderful adventures" in many lands, "Tennyson," "Shakespeare's poems," a doll, and a toy. She condemned the flood of twaddle poured out each year in the guise of children's literature, and urged the libraries to keep it off their shelves, saying that it was a crime for the state to put twaddle in circulation, and that in

selecting for a public library the same standards should be followed as in selecting for one's private collection.

Miss Emma Cragin, librarian of the travelling library department of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library, read an account of the work and development of that department, which, in its short existence, has already broadened out into a wide and ever-extending field.

General discussion followed. Dr. Leipziger said that the selection of books for children had had constant thought and attention from librarians, and spoke of the many library devices—special lists, picture-bulletins, etc.—used to guide the reading of young people. Miss Moore told of the children's use of the University Settlement Library; and Mr. Bostwick gave an admirable summary of the matter, saying that the question of excluding from libraries all books that were not "literature" had been long familiar to librarians, and that there were two definite factions—those who believed in radical library reorganization, giving only the best literature; the others who advocated leaving in most of the popular books, as pleasant stories not especially harmful. The public librarian can be, and generally is, careful in selecting books for schools, but to his general public he cannot deny all books that are twaddle. School Commissioner O'Brien, Miss Foote, of the New York Public Library, Miss Richman and Mr. McDowell, of Newark, also spoke briefly.

It was voted that the club hold its annual dinner on Feb. 16, in connection with the meeting of the New York State Library Association.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: Thorvald Solberg, Registrar of Copyrights.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A.A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

The 35th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held Dec. 14, 1898, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cutter.

The meeting was called to order by President H. C. Bolton, who, upon vote of the association, occupied the chair during the entire evening. The executive committee reported the election to membership of the following persons: Miss Etta Josselyn Griffin, Miss Edith S. Rogers, Mrs. Jessie Peter Wood, and Miss Emily A. Spellman. The president made a brief verbal report of the work accomplished by the society during the past year. The treasurer submitted a report in writing showing a balance in the treasury. The secretary read his report, which partially showed the activity and usefulness of the association; it enumerated nine meetings held during the year, with an average attendance of over 50 persons. Eight original papers on library matters were read to the association, six by members and two by friends. The committee on current events have presented many important and interesting items, and called attention to many books which

might have been overlooked by some to their detriment. The supplement to the handbook of 1897 was issued in April, 1898. The roll of the association numbers 108 persons, an increase of 20 over the last annual report.

The election of officers for 1899 then took place, and resulted as follows: President, Thorvald Solberg, Registrar of Copyrights; Vice-presidents, Miss Josephine A. Clark, assistant librarian, Department of Agriculture, J. C. M. Hansen, chief cataloger, Library of Congress; Secretary, W. L. Boyden, librarian Supreme Council 33° A.A. Order of Scottish Rite; Treasurer, Theodore L. Cole (re-elected), Statute Law Book Co.; members of executive committee, Miss M. C. Dyer (re-elected), Dr. H. C. Bolton, and F. H. Parsons.

While the election was going on an orchestra gave evidence of its presence by sweet sounds, and as soon as the results were announced the formal meeting adjourned, and dancing was made the special order of business; later, refreshments were served, and thus ended the fifth official year of the association.

F. H. PARSONS, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

ADVANCED CATALOGING.

The following outline of the course in advanced cataloging given by Miss Ada Alice Jones may be of interest. This is supplemented by 150 hours of laboratory work in the state library. Five lectures are given by the vice-director on practical matters connected with the organization of the catalog department.

1. Miscellaneous problems: discussion.
- 2-4. Periodicals and works of criticism: lectures and problems.
5. Some annotations for "Selection of reference books for catalogers": dictation.
6. Perkins' "San Francisco cataloging for public libraries": discussion.
7. Comparison of the following points in 10 different codes of catalog rules:
 - Fulness of author's name.
 - Treatment of names of noblemen.
 - Treatment of pseudonyms.
 - Entry for official bureaus, boards, etc.: discussion.
8. Miscellaneous problems: discussion.
9. Comparison continued, as in §7.
 - Form of entry for cities.
 - Form of entry for societies.
 - Cataloging of maps.
 - Cataloging of series: discussion.
10. Miscellaneous problems: discussion.
11. Comparison continued, as in §7.
 - Treatment of anonymous books.
 - Fulness of book-title.
 - Contents and notes.
 - Analysis: discussion.
12. Wheatley's "How to catalog a library": discussion.

13. Amer. Lib. Assoc., "Condensed rules for an author and title catalog": lecture and discussion.
 14. Comparison of the cataloging rules of the American Library Association, Library Association of the United Kingdom, Bodleian Library: discussion.
 - 15-16. Cataloging rules of the British Museum: lecture and discussion.
 17. Some continental methods: old books: lecture.
 18. Some government documents: lecture.
- Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalogue" is used as a text-book in the courses in elementary and advanced dictionary cataloging. "Library school card catalog rules" is the text-book used in the courses in elementary and advanced cataloging.

SOCIAL.

The holiday recess was ushered in by a delightful reception arranged by Miss Ada Alice Jones and Mr. Robert K. Shaw, in honor of our soldiers, two of whom have just returned from Honolulu. The reception was held in 31, the old library school-room. There was a full attendance from the library staff. The director, heads of departments, catalogers, pages, elevator men, janitors, porters, and cleaners met for the first time at a social gathering, moved by a common impulse of patriotism. Speeches were made by Mr. Dewey, by four of the soldiers, two from the library staff and one each from the classes of '99 and 1900, by Miss Windeyer and by Mr. George Champlin. Selected poems read by Mr. Dewey and by Miss Grace Frost and original poems by Miss Mary F. Williams, class of '99, and by Godfrey Dewey, were heartily applauded.

A pleasant excitement was caused just before Christmas by the presentation to each member of the senior class of a book of photographs, a most artistic souvenir of the Hallowe'en festivities at the Forbes manor house. The photographer and printer and giver of the little books is Miss Jenny Lind Christman, class of '93.

A series of subscription dances in Girls' Academy, arranged by Miss Ada Alice Jones, are very popular.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

SPECIAL COURSE.

This year a course on the use of the library was offered to all students in the university, and was entirely independent of the courses in the library school.

Its object was to help students in the different colleges to help themselves in using the library. It comprised lessons on the classification, the card catalog, general periodical indexes, technical and special indexes, encyclopædias, dictionaries, handbooks of history, geography, and biography, handbooks of general information, book and periodical buying, bookbinding and repair.

The scope of the work and the size of the

class made recitations impracticable. Students were tested by written work altogether. After each lesson a list of questions was given to the students to answer before the next lesson, and these answers could only be found by actually examining the books which had been explained. The term examination tested the ability of the student to use the library aids, and it ensured individual work. Each student was asked to select a subject of interest to himself, then to find five periodical references on the subject, giving name of periodical, date, volume, and pages; to find five books on the subject, giving author, title, publisher, and price; to find if these periodical articles and books were in the university library; if they were, to explain the meaning of the call numbers given on the catalog cards; if they were not in the library, to assign to them probable call numbers (limited to three figures), using the Dewey decimal classification. Students were allowed to work at their convenience during three days, and the results were very satisfactory.

The class met once a week and the course counted for one-fifth credit, which required two hours' preparation on each lesson. Many students petitioned the council for permission to take the course in addition to the full number of credits allowed, but it was thought unwise in the interests of the students and of the course. If it had not counted for a credit there would have been a much larger attendance, but it might not have been regular, and no individual work could have been required.

The interest manifested in the course was very gratifying, and the results have been plainly seen in the use of the library.

LOCAL PUBLIC LIBRARY WORK.

Beginning in January, the library school of the university will open the Urbana Public Library each afternoon during ten months of the year.

The library in Urbana numbers over 8000 volumes, but it has been closed to the public during the day because of inadequate funds for help. The director of the library school, wishing to secure public library experience as a regular part of the course, offered the services of the school to the library board, and the offer was accepted. The work will be considered a senior privilege. The plan is to open the library from 3 to 6 each day, with two seniors in charge. Each one will give two hours a day, so that there will be two on duty at the busy hour at the close of the public schools. Each senior will be on duty one month at least, and the terms of service will overlap, so that one experienced person will always be in attendance.

The students will have entire charge at this time, although they will serve under the direction of the librarian of the public library, who is very progressive, and who sympathizes heartily with the plan of co-operation.

The opportunity is an exceptional one for the library school, and it is believed that it will be much appreciated by the patrons of the library.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

FIELD, Herbert Haviland. The work of the Concilium Bibliographicum. In *American Naturalist*, December, 1898. 32: 925-928.)

Describes the present condition of the work. "In order to facilitate relations with the United States, Mr. Edward S. Field, of 80 Leonard street, New York, has been authorized to receive subscriptions. A large number of descriptive circulars will be deposited in his office and may be had on application."

GRIFFITH, George. A course of reading for children. (In *Educational Review*, January, 1899. 17: 65-69.)

Describes an experiment in the public schools of Utica, N. Y., showing the relative popularity of a selected list of books read by the pupils out of school.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES. Gilman, Daniel Coit. University problems in the United States.

New York, The Century Co., 1898. 319 p. O. \$2.

Pages 237-261 contain President Gilman's address on "University libraries," at the opening of the Sage Library of Cornell University, Oct. 7, 1891.

LOCAL.

Alameda (Cal.) F. L. In the latter part of December a movement was begun by several citizens to bring suit against the library trustees, under whom J. W. Harbourn served as librarian, for the recovery of the amount of the librarian's defalcation, said to reach about \$2300. It is alleged that, as the librarian was appointed by and acted for the trustees, they are responsible for his shortcomings, and also that the business of the board was not properly conducted. A week or so previous to the proposal to sue the board, word was received from Harbourn, who has taken up promising mining claims in the Klondike, and who offers to make good all shortages within a year.

Atlanta, Ga. In the mayor's message, presented Jan. 2, the library needs of the city are touched upon in these words: "In close connection with the public schools come the results produced by a circulating public library. It is my earnest hope that the time may soon come when a free circulating library may add to the educational opportunities and happiness of all the people of our city." This is looked upon as indicating rapid development for the Young Men's Library and its possible support by the city as a free library. Such an arrangement was urged in the last report of the librarian, and sentiment in this direction has been steadily growing.

Bloomington, Ill. Withers P. L. Saturday, Dec. 17, was celebrated as "library day" at the Withers Public Library, and the success of

the experiment was immediate and complete. The celebration took the form of an informal public reception, extending from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., an exhibit of Madonna and Christ-child pictures, and a display of 200 new books. The building was lavishly decorated with evergreens and holly, and the Christmas season was made apparent in many ways. In the evening the boy choir of St. Matthew's Church sang Christmas carols. There was an attendance of at least 2500 visitors during the day, and their enjoyment of the occasion was manifest. So much interest was shown in the picture exhibit that it was continued over three days. The decorations were left in place during the holidays.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The library has been obliged to vacate its temporary quarters in the old public school building no. 3, as the rooms there occupied have been required by the board of education for other purposes. Shorter notice was given than had been expected, and the library was considerably embarrassed by the necessity for immediate removal. It has secured temporary accommodation on the upper floor of a building owned by C. H. Cooper, at the corner of Bedford avenue and Fulton street. A committee to consider and report on available sites has been appointed.

At a recent meeting of the board the establishment of branch libraries was recommended; one in the Eastern District, to be known as the northern branch; one in the 26th ward, to be known as the eastern branch; one in South Brooklyn, to be known as the southern branch; and one in the central part of the city, to be known as the central branch. Two of the branches will probably soon be started. The library managers have these and other plans that they hope to carry out by means of the city appropriation of \$40,000 awarded for 1899. It is expected to use this money as follows: For the maintenance of the Bedford Public Library (the central library), \$15,000; for the maintenance of the Eastern District Free Library, \$15,000; for the maintenance of the Bedford Park Library, at 185 Brooklyn avenue, \$2000; for the maintenance of the East New York Free Library (Fortnightly Club), \$4000; for the maintenance of the South Brooklyn Library, \$4000. It is stated that "of the \$15,000 appropriated for the Bedford avenue library but a small proportion will go for salaries, and this is true of all the libraries."

Buffalo, N. Y. Grosvenor P. L. This public reference library was established by the will of Seth Grosvenor, of New York, in 1859, and, like most endowed libraries, has had to struggle along on a meagre income. In 1897 the small allowance previously received from the city to meet running expenses was largely augmented, and in 1898 a further increase, to about \$24,000 a year, was secured. With this income the library has recently been making a rapid growth. Some time ago it became evident that the fixed shelf numbers formerly used here must be replaced by an expansive system, and after a careful study the Dewey decimal system was

adopted. A large force of catalogers has now been put to work and the reclassification of the library is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. Another interesting feature of the work at the Grosvenor Library is the opening of a room devoted to the medical department, in which the profession in Buffalo has shown its interest by sending large and valuable donations. In return for this the library has prepared a printed catalog of its medical books, which now number over 3400 volumes. With a little attention the library will soon secure an excellent medical department with a small expenditure of money. Special work is being undertaken in several other departments, where it is hoped the results will be as gratifying.

Butte (Mont.) F. P. L. During November of each year, beginning with 1896, an attempt has been made to determine the relative use made of the library by adults and by young people. In November, 1896, the total number of books drawn for home use was 6314; while the number drawn in November, 1898, was 7679, an increase of 21 and 69-100 per cent. But the increase of adult reading was from 4082 to 4262, or 2 and 85-100 per cent.; while that of juvenile reading was from 2232 to 3477, an increase of 55 and 79-100 per cent. Further, the percentage of fiction drawn by the young people has each year been from 2 to 4 per cent. smaller than that drawn by adults. These statistics, with lists of the books drawn on the day before Thanksgiving by adults and young people, were fully given in the local papers early in December, with comparative comments. Indeed, the library is kept constantly before the public by means of short descriptive articles, reviews of new books, and similar contributions from Mr. Davies, the librarian, and its increased use may be largely attributed to his constant efforts, made under difficult conditions.

Hartford, Ct. Watkinson L. (35th rpt.) Added 1300; total 49,402. No detailed statistics of use are given, but the chief accessions are noted, and the work of the library is reviewed. The department of architecture, as enlarged according to the suggestions of Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, has proved most satisfactory. Several exhibitions were held during the year, one illustrating early English literature, another on later English literature, and a picture exhibit on Reynolds and Gainsborough. Mr. Gay concludes: "The question has been asked, 'Is this library in line with the public?' The true answer would be a paradox—it is, and it is not. Students know it and use it. A day or two ago in less than one hour the following topics were looked up for inquirers: Original Sanskrit text of the Rig-Veda; How did Shakespeare's works first appear, and are there any manuscripts; Original Mother Goose; Character of Electra as treated by Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; Sir Joshua Reynolds and his work; Anglo-Saxon plant names; physical culture among the Romans; dye woods of southern Mexico. It may not, however, be in line with a public which desires only compends, not au-

thorities. But such a collection, discriminating, costly, exclusive if you please, while freely open to all, is certainly justified in such a city as Hartford."

Holden, Mass. Gale F. L. The 10th annual anniversary of the opening of the library was observed on Jan. 2.

Hoofston (Ill.) P. L. The library, which was opened on Nov. 23, 1898, is the result of the efforts of the Mary H. Catherwood Club, which raised \$500 and 500 books, and secured municipal support for the proposed library. It now contains 1100 v. and 125 periodicals, and is located in pleasant rooms in the city hall.

Louisville, Ky. Polytechnic Soc. L. The city council on Dec. 20 defeated the movement to have the Polytechnic library conducted as a free municipal institution by unanimously rejecting the contract submitted by the society. The contract provided that the Polytechnic Society was to give the city the free use of its library for five years beginning Jan. 1, 1899, and was to establish two reading-rooms. The society was to guarantee that its circulating library should contain at least 30,000 volumes, and that the whole library should contain at least 50,000 volumes. In return for this the city was to levy two cents on each \$100 worth of property, the money to be used by the society in purchasing the books for the library.

After reviewing the contract the council decided that the city would obtain no permanent benefits from such an arrangement. It was pointed out that a two-cent tax would amount in five years to at least \$125,000. The society would be enriched by about \$100,000 worth of books, and at the end of the five years the city would have nothing except the use its citizens had had of the library for five years. The library would still belong absolutely to the society, and the new books bought with the city's money would also be the society's property. It was suggested by one of the councilmen that "the proper way to start a library is to either buy one outright or set a certain sum of money aside each year until such time as a large amount will be on hand with which to purchase a building and to fill it with books. Then we would have something which would be ours and which we could point out as the city's property, and not as a rented property."

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. On the night of Dec. 13 the severe cold cracked three of the large eight-ton foundation-stones for the pillars of the new library building. A loss of several hundred dollars will be entailed, as the stones must be replaced, and this will necessitate the removal of the pillars.

Maine, libraries of. Mr. H. W. Denio contributes to the Lewiston (Me.) *Saturday Journal* of Dec. 3, 1898, an excellent historical sketch of "The libraries of Maine." It outlines the library development of the state through private associations, free public libraries, district libraries, county law and school libraries, and state aid; special attention is given to an historical and descriptive record of the state library. The

modern tendency to regard libraries as integral elements of public education has, Mr. Denio points out, "been manifested in the state of Maine by the earlier legislation of Massachusetts, when Maine formed a part of that state, and by the legislation of Maine itself throughout its history. Protection and encouragement have been given alike in this legislation to private and public library corporations, to the libraries in the public institutions, and to those belonging to the state."

Massillon, O. McClymonds P. L. The library was opened to the public for inspection on Jan. 2, when an informal reception and exercises were held in the evening, and the routine work of circulation, etc., was begun on Jan. 3. There is an attractive children's room, and the entire building is excellently equipped for good work. It has cost nearly \$50,000, and is the gift of J. W. McClymonds and the late James Harsh.

Michigan travelling libraries. The Michigan State Library bulletin no. 3, November, 1898, is devoted to a history of the travelling library system in the state since it was established by law in February, 1895, in the form of short reports and tables from the librarians in charge. In the introduction it is pointed out that Michigan was the second state to take up the work.

The travelling library depositories in the state number 131, divided chiefly between granges, study clubs, and taxpayers, but including reading clubs, farmers' clubs, Christian Endeavor societies, the Y. M. C. A., the Epworth League, and the Soldiers' Home. They have received 365 libraries. The circulation of the 47 libraries from May, 1895, through June, 1898, was about 33,000, the number of readers about 5000. Out of the 50 books in each library from 12 to 15 are fiction, and these have had a circulation of 17,542 out of a total of 32,969. The bulletin contains a list of the 24 associate libraries in the state.

Montana State Hist. Soc. L. The annual report of the librarian, Mrs. Laura E. Howey, was submitted to the governor on Dec. 12. The report opens with a treatise on state historical societies and libraries, reviewing their work in older states in the east, their purposes, and what may be expected of them in the future. A brief sketch of the Montana society is given, and special attention is paid to its publications, the issue of a third volume being recommended. There are now about 12,000 v. in the library, chiefly government documents, and the importance of extending its use is urged. Citizens in any part of the state are asked to come to it for information; "editors, writers for literary clubs, reading circles, debating societies, and kindred organizations, as well as the citizen at home, the pupil in school, the teacher, all classes should write to this institution." The issue of descriptive bulletins is strongly recommended.

New Orleans. Fisk and P. L. An interesting exhibit was recently held in the gallery of the library, displaying a collection of drawings made by the pupils of the public schools in

New Orleans and other cities. The work ranged from kindergarten contributions to examples from Tulane University and other colleges.

New Orleans, La. Howard Memorial L. At the recent annual meeting the following report of the librarian for the year ending Nov. 30, 1898, was presented: Added 1071; total not given. Books issued (lib. use) 19,191; no. visitors 23,951. There are 85 periodicals received.

"The Louisiana Travelling Library Association has lent to five communities collections of books which have been much appreciated. Several applications have been received for the use of these libraries in the ensuing season."

N. Y. F. C. L. The library is now sending out "home libraries," containing from 10 to 15 books each, to tenement-houses in the city. In each case one of the children of the family to which the box is sent acts as librarian and gathers a "membership" of five or six other children. A visitor is sent once a week on the day when the books are given out to talk to the children about them, and, if possible, to lead them to read still better ones. These visitors having so small a number of children to deal with at one time, have more opportunity for personal work than would be possible with larger numbers. The children feel an ownership in the library, and the small librarian who is entrusted with the key and the care of the statistics feels as much pride and responsibility as if the library numbered 20,000 volumes. The children have been allowed to name the libraries, and it may be clearly seen that neither patriotism nor knowledge of current events is lacking among them, for out of the six libraries three are named after heroes of the late war with Spain—Dewey, Hobson, and Sampson. Of the remaining three, two were named for Washington and Lincoln, and the other is the Longfellow Home Library. The librarian in charge of that chose the name because, as he said, he thought it was right and proper to name a library after a man who wrote books.

The work done in this direction has, of course, been only a small beginning. The names of the families supplied in this way were obtained from two churches in the city, but now the cooperation of the various "settlements" has been enlisted, and through them the library hopes to be able to reach widely separated parts of the city.

New York, University Settlement. The removal of the University Settlement from 26 Delancey street to its new building at Rivington and Eldridge streets was begun on Dec. 28. This building, which is a five-story structure, was begun last June. It contains in the basement gymnasium and baths; on the first floor is the kindergarten and the offices of the Provident Loan Association; on the second a large assembly-room and the library find place; the third floor is given to class-rooms, etc., while the rest of the building is taken up by rooms for the residents and servants. On the roof is a playground for children.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has recently added a collection of the directories of 50 cities, which are placed in the study-room adjacent to the reference department. A special circular has been issued calling the attention of business men and manufacturers to the collection, and suggesting that it may prove of value in making up lists of possible customers in distant cities. At the request of several local Polish societies, a collection of about 150 works in the Polish language has been made. These are cataloged both in Polish and in English, and they have been in constant circulation.

Early in the year the library will establish a travelling library system for the schools; six of these libraries have been arranged for, of which four will go to grammar schools and two to the high school. Each library will contain about 50 books, and will be accompanied by special lists, made as attractive as possible.

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L. The Niagara Falls Public Library can trace its ancestry back to 1814, when an association of citizens started what was called the Grand Niagara Library with 40 books, Hume's "History of England" and Gibbon's "Rome" being among the number. At a meeting held November 23, 1838, a tax of \$2000 was voted for the purchase of books for a district library. This was the beginning of an institution which has been perpetuated for 50 years. February 1, 1895, the District School Library ceased and the Niagara Falls Public Library, under the new charter, opened its doors. The library has fallen heir to books from different sources. In 1897 the old Suspension Bridge District School Library No. 2 disintegrated and about 500 volumes found a home on our shelves. During the same year the Y. M. C. A. disbanded, and the library became richer by their gift of 300 books. From these was formed the small collection of Book rarities and the old English and French law books. Much interest has been shown by individual donations, the Porter collection being the most valuable gift. An annual "book day" has been observed, when the library puts on holiday attire and especially welcomes the citizens, who come with a god-speed and donations of books. This has proved a special feature, creating an interest and at the same time adding materially to the number of books. February 1, the birthday of the library, is also "book day." In June, 1898, the library was moved from its old home on the third floor of the Arcade building to more commodious quarters on the first floor of the same building. It now occupies two large rooms, gaining by this means a reading and reference room. The patronage is rapidly increasing from a circulation of 12,501 books the first year to 35,012 the third year. The library now contains over 5000 volumes. It is also the home of the Niagara Frontier Historical Society. — *From "Historical sketch" in Niagara P. L. Finding-list.*

Normal (Ill.) L. A. The Normal and Bloomington Division of the Bloomington City Railway was on Dec. 17 placed under the temporary management of the Normal Library Association

and the receipts donated to the library. The ladies of Normal took charge of the line for the day, assisted by ladies of Bloomington. Each car had a chaperone and two conductors, the crews working in reliefs of two hours and 40 minutes each. The conductors wore natty uniforms. The Illinois State Normal School closed for the holidays on Dec. 16, and a large proportion of the passengers were students on their way home. The receipts added between \$150 and \$200 to the library fund.

North Carolina State L., Raleigh. (Biennial rpt. — two years ending Dec. 31, '98.) Added 2267, exclusive of magazines and newspapers, a decrease of 149 vols. from the number added during the two years ending Dec. 31, '96. The library completes its files of newspapers and binds them substantially; distributes and sells the colonial and state records; and issues books for home use to state officers, teachers in the various educational institutions of the city, and persons holding permits. Within the period covered by the report bound copies of newspapers and U. S. documents have been rearranged and made more accessible. The librarian recommends that the library be recataloged and the card system introduced. The wording, arrangement, and recommendations of his report are almost identical with those of the biennial report for the two years ending Dec. 31, '96, which was submitted by his predecessor; but an original departure has been made in the substitution of the adjective "regular" for its adverbial cousin papers "taken regular," being urged to "send regular."

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. Statistics for the work of the library during 1898 make the following showing: Added 2336; total 48,646; issued home use 183,334; ref. use 37,067; new cards issued 4698; cards in use 13,466; visitors to reading-room 52,104.

The home use of the library shows a decrease of over 3000 as compared with 1897, a result attributed in good measure to the interests awakened by the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. The attendance at the reference-room and the Byron Reed collection showed a gain over the preceding year. A system of travelling libraries for school use has been planned and will be adopted early in the year.

Oregon State L., Olympia. The financial report of state librarian Herbert Bashford was filed with the secretary of state in December. The report, which covers two years, shows that during that period 1425 v. have been added to the library, the total being now 24,645. The law department has been reclassified by the Cutter system, and the general department is being arranged according to the D. C. More space and more money for books are needed.

Oshkosh (Wis.) P. L. On Dec. 22 the city authorities accepted the plans submitted by William Waters for the library building to be erected with the Harris bequest and its supplementary funds. The building is to cost \$50,000. No plans have been published, but

the exterior view, as shown in the local papers, depicts a massive and ornate structure, with Ionic portico and circular dome, apparently more adapted to a city hall than a library. It will have a stack-room with a book capacity of 70,000 v.

Pontiac, Mich. Stout L. The handsome building given to the Ladies' Library Association by the late Byron G. Stout was opened to the public Nov. 30, when a large reception was held.

Providence, R. I. At a meeting of the Unitarian Club, on the evening of Jan. 9, the subject, "The aims and opportunities of libraries," was discussed by W. C. Lane, of Harvard; H. L. Koopman, of Brown University Library; W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, and J. L. Harrison, of the Providence Athenæum; George Parker Winship, librarian of the John Carter Brown collection, also spoke briefly, and a letter was read from Reuben A. Guild, ex-librarian of Brown University.

Washington (D. C.) P. L. The first annual report of the trustees of the public library was submitted to the District Commissioners on Dec. 2, 1898. It recites the details of establishing and organizing the library, in accordance with the act of June 3, 1896, and reviews the progress that has been made since the appropriation of money for expenses, awarded in June, 1893, made it possible for actual work to be carried on. "The books constituting the present library are entirely private donations. There are now on the shelves 15,000 v., and the number is increasing every day. The largest single donation is the collection of the incorporated Washington City Free Library, which transferred to the commissioners all its books.

"There is a possibility that legislation may be secured from Congress which will turn over to the library the miscellaneous books not necessary for reference and official use in the departmental libraries. These number between 20,000 and 30,000 volumes. Their withdrawal from the 300,000 volumes of the departmental libraries will not injure the latter as technical reference collections for official use, but would cause the Washington Public Library to become a general departmental library for the enjoyment of all the clerks in all the departments. These books, accessible in the main only to the clerks in three of the departments, and accessible to them only so far as the fraction contained in their own library is concerned, would, if collected in the Washington Public Library, be opened to all the clerks, and a great body of government employees would enjoy privileges of which they are now entirely deprived.

"There is also a possibility of securing the use, for circulating purposes, of some of the duplicates, copyrighted or uncopyrighted, in the Library of Congress. The creation of a circulating department of the latter library has been forcibly urged in Congress, but has also met with determined opposition. A compromise between these conflicting views of the true functions of the Library of Congress may re-

sult in the popular circulating use of some of these books through their loan to the Washington Public Library."

The need of an adequate library building is presented, and legislation to that end is recommended. An estimate of expenses for 1899 is submitted, amounting to \$16,280, of which \$8000 is for books and periodicals.

Wisconsin State Hist. Soc. L. The annual meeting of the society, held Dec. 8, though known officially as the 46th, was actually the 50th since its organization, Jan. 30, 1849. The president in his address called attention to the enormous growth of the library in the past 25 years—20,000 volumes then, and 200,000 now; also of its greater use, its rooms now being used daily by students and professional men not only from Wisconsin but from many neighboring states, and from eastern universities. Secretary Thwaites presented his annual report, which was, as usual, a full record and review of the year's work. The accessions to the library were stated as 6960 books and pamphlets, giving a present total of 198,895. The annotated catalog of newspapers was announced for early publication, probably by January. The society's files of newspapers now number 10,000 bound volumes, ranking next in extent to that of the Library of Congress. The library is being classified and shelf-listed, on the Cutter system, preparatory to removal. It is recommended that the Historical and University libraries carefully differentiate their lines of book purchases, hereafter, so as to not waste money in duplication.

Speaking of the new building now in progress, the secretary points out that it will be necessary for the building commission to apply to the legislature during the forthcoming session for an additional appropriation with which to complete, equip, and furnish the structure for occupancy. One of the most embarrassing circumstances confronting the commission has been the manner in which it has received its funds—an annual allowance of \$60,000 extending through a series of years. To build by piecemeal, as the money came in, of course would have been ruinously expensive and unsatisfactory; the legislature intended that the commission should at once erect the building, to this end granting it privilege to borrow from the state trust funds, in anticipation of its income. This method, however, involves the commission in the payment of interest to the state of nearly \$40,000 upon the money already voted, which serves to reduce the total appropriation by that amount. The heavy interest account, the quite unexpected cost of the structure as planned by the architects, and several large and unanticipated extras are the chief causes of the embarrassments which have all along confronted the commission, and for which it will be obliged, though unwillingly, to seek legislative relief. "There is every reason to believe, however, that the legislature, after a careful survey of the situation, will cheerfully meet the inevitable, and enable the commission properly to complete its task."

FOREIGN.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. The Bibliothèque Nationale is to be very considerably enlarged by the utilization of the piece of waste ground bordering on the Rue Vivienne. The buildings on the site were pulled down about fifteen years ago to lessen the risk of fire. It is estimated that from first to last the new buildings, when completed in 1901, will have cost the French government 7,500,000 francs.

London L. On Dec. 5 the library was formally opened in its reconstructed, rearranged and beautified building. The *Times* says: "The large, new room was crowded with a very distinguished gathering of people, come to listen while the Bishop of London, the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Lecky, and others exchanged greetings with the president and assured each other and the meeting of the excellent way in which the London Library had fulfilled, and would fulfil, its high functions. The London Library has long been so successful, has so thoroughly proved its own necessity, that it was positively driven to rebuild its premises. Not, as Mr. Leslie Stephen said, from any 'unhallowed lust for bricks and mortar,' and still less from any desire to improve the architecture of London, but from sheer necessity was the committee forced to build. The members, however, decided to rebuild on the old site, and the work has been now done. The transformation is complete, and far more satisfactory than could have been expected. The books, which formerly crammed passages, garrets, and pantries, have now found proper shelf-room in accessible places; the latest methods of arrangement approved by the Library Association have been put in practice; everything is readily under the reader's hand; the reading-room accommodation is excellent; and, in a word, the London Library is at last properly housed."

The *Spectator* for Dec. 10, 1898, contained an appreciative and critical article on the management of the London Library.

Sydney, N. S. W. P. L. of New South Wales. Announcement has been made by Mr. David Scott Mitchell, of Sydney, of his intention to bequeath his library of 30,000 v. to the Public Library of New South Wales. The gift is made on condition that the government provide appropriate accommodation for the collection in a wing of the national library, to be known as the "Mitchell library," and to be kept always intact and distinct. This condition has been accepted, and it is stated that a new building will be erected, as there is no room for the collection in the present building. A new building is much needed, and if built will probably be planned to meet the needs of the future and to be a fitting home for the national library. The Mitchell collection is extremely valuable in its wealth of Australian literature. It contains original journals, manuscripts, autograph letters, rare maps and engravings relating to all the colonies, and the oldest Australian newspapers and gazettes; many of the books and autographs were formerly owned by the late Sir Henry Parkes. The collection is valued at about £100,000.

Gifts and Bequests.

Alfred, Me. Early in December it was announced that a public library building would be erected and given to the town by Rev. John Parsons, of Brookline, Mass., and Charles H. Parsons, of New York. The building will be a memorial to the brother of the givers, the late Edwin Parsons, of Savannah.

Amesbury (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Miss Mary A. Barnard, the library is bequeathed the sum of \$10,000, "the income only to be used for the purchase of books and defraying the expenses of maintaining the library."

Boston P. L. An interesting collection of Stevensoniana, consisting of the original blocks of woodcuts with which Stevenson illustrated a set of chap-books prepared by himself and Lloyd Osbourne while at a Swiss health resort, has been given to the library by Mrs. Stevenson through Lloyd Osbourne, Stevenson's stepson and collaborator. The little chap-books were printed in 1881, while Stevenson and Osbourne were in Davos Platz. The books are extremely rare, not being found in the British Museum. The only complete set is the property of Mrs. Charles Fairchild, of Boston. Facsimile impressions of the blocks were used in the Bonus volume of the "Edinburgh edition" of Stevenson's works. The cuts are now in the possession of Constable & Co., the Edinburgh printers, who are printing from them a limited number of copies for certain subscribers on the condition that when the work is completed the blocks shall be handed to a public institution, which shall pledge itself never to permit their use again. This condition has been accepted by the library.

Another interesting gift recently made to the library is a collection of letters and papers of William Lloyd Garrison, presented by his sons, and being a part of the manuscript collection upon which Garrison's biography was based. The manuscripts are an addition to a similar gift made in 1895, and cover the years 1839-1842; they comprise nearly 500 pieces, most of which are autograph letters relating to the anti-slavery movement. With the manuscripts have been given two sets of the biography, to be used for reference and to assist in indexing the papers.

Philadelphia F. L. The library has received from Mr. P. A. B. Widener a remarkable collection illustrative of the history of printing, formed by a European collector, and purchased *en bloc* from its original owner. The collection consists of 500 works printed prior to the year 1501, and includes notable examples from the presses of Italy, Holland, France, and Germany. Over 50 of the volumes acquired were printed previous to any issued from Caxton's press, and many of the works have been secured from presses which, so far as is known, never issued more than one or two books. The special feature of the collection is that a large percentage of the books have been acquired and retained in their original bindings. Many

are of quite exceptional rarity, quite apart from their bibliographical value. Among these may be mentioned the first Greek lexicon of Suidos, printed at Milan in 1498, and the Lactantius of 1475, being the only known copy of the particular press by which it was produced; "Lombard on the sentences," printed by Eggestein about 1472; the first octavo edition of the Latin Bible by Froben in 1491, known as the "Poor man's Bible"; an edition of St. Thomas Aquinas in four volumes, which was evidently a chained copy; two of the five books printed in Greek capital letters in the 15th century; and a Latin Bible printed in Lyons in 1479, regarded as the rarest of the Latin Bible editions. The presses of Paris are in the whole represented by 20 specimens of different printers, and of some 20 of the works copies are not to be found in the British Museum. The collection will ultimately be preserved in the house given to the library by Mr. Widener, which is to be known as the Josephine Widener Memorial Branch of the Free Library.

Upton, Mass. By the will of the late Frederick Knowlton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the sum of \$40,000 is left to the town of Upton for the establishment of a free library.

Washington (D. C.) P. L. On Jan. 12 Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$250,000, to be used in the construction of a building for the library, on condition that Congress furnish a suitable site and maintain the library after its establishment.

Practical Notes

BOOK-REST. (Described in the *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Dec. 20, 1898. 85: 1864.)

This book-rest is claimed to be automatically adjustable.

FELDMANN'S NEWSPAPER FILE. William Feldmann, 90 Market St., Chicago, has recently put upon the market a new device for filing newspapers in reading-rooms. It is called "Feldmann's perfection holder," and consists of a light wooden bar, square edged, fitted with a wire rod, the paper being inserted between the two, caught by two pins in the rod, and secured by a spring catch. It holds the papers flat and level, is light, and easily handled.

WALES' IMPROVED BOOKBINDING. The method of bookbinding devised and patented by J. Rufus Wales, of Marlboro, Mass., possesses special qualifications for library use. It consists in the use of light linen or other suitable material, cut one inch wider than the book is thick on each side, through which the tapes are drawn, thus preventing the danger of the book separating from the back stay; this material is then slit into equal sections on each side, the top, bottom, and middle sections being secured to the outside flyleaves on both sides, and the remaining sections, with the tapes drawn

through, being secured to the outside of the thin board cover. The usual cover is then made and applied. In this way a complete hinge the whole length of the book on both sides is secured, and the loosening or removal of the covers is made almost impossible. Mr. Wales' plan has been approved by Mr. A. L. Peck, librarian of the Gloversville (N. Y.) Public Library, and Dr. G. E. Wire, of Worcester, Mass., and its merits for books receiving hard and constant usage seem apparent.

Librarians.

BAILEY, Arthur Low, B. L. S., N. Y. State Library School, class of '98, has been appointed assistant in the accession department of N. Y. State Library.

BARNUM, Mrs. Adele B., was on Jan. 2 elected librarian of the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Public Library, succeeding N. L. Benham, superintendent of schools, resigned. Mrs. Barnum has been for some years assistant librarian.

BASHFORD, Herbert, state librarian of Washington, has published, through the Ray & Whitaker Co., of San Francisco, a little volume of "Songs from Puget Sea." Many of the verses there contained were first contributed to the *Critic*, *Overland Monthly*, *Independent*, *Midland Monthly*, and other periodicals.

BIERSTADT, Oscar, formerly connected with the Astor Library, has been appointed custodian of Bates Hall of the Boston Public Library, succeeding the late A. M. Knapp. Mr. Bierstadt is well known as a scholar and a bibliographer, among his most notable contributions in the latter field being the important "Catalogue of the Library of Robert Hoe," published about two years since.

BULLITT, Miss Mary K., was on Nov. 29 elected librarian of the newly organized Public Library of Lexington, Ky. Miss Bullitt has for several years been connected with the Lexington press.

CANFIELD-NORTON. Miss Elizabeth Norton, of the N. Y. State Library School, 1896-97, was married Dec. 29 at the Cathedral of All Saints, Albany, to Mr. Thomas Hawley Canfield. Her home will be at Lake Park, Becker County, Minnesota.

COOK, William Burt, jr., of the N. Y. State Library School, class of '98, has been appointed assistant in the Public Libraries Division of the N. Y. State Library.

DOWLING, Mrs. Katharine J., who for 18 years has been assistant librarian in the Central Library, Rochester, N. Y., has been promoted to the office of librarian. Mrs. Dowling will be remembered by those who took the first summer course in 1896 in the New York State Library School.

KITTREDGE, Jeremiah C., chairman of the board of trustees of the Tewkesbury (Mass.)

Public Library, and for 10 years a member of the A. L. A., died suddenly near his home in Brookline, Mass., on Dec. 20. Mr. Kittredge was born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1847; he lived for many years in Tewkesbury, and had resided in Brookline since 1889. He was known as an author and playwright, among his publications being a history of the Tewkesbury library (which was founded by himself and his brother, George A. Kittredge), "Historic footprints on British soil," and a large number of dramas and comedies. By his will, which was filed on Jan. 5 in the probate court at Dedham, the sum of \$5000 is bequeathed to the trustees of the Tewkesbury Public Library, the income to be expended for the purchase of books for the library. In case the town decides to erect a library building, the testator directs that the sum may be applied to assist in the erection of the building, provided it is called the Kittredge Library.

KNAPP, Arthur Mason, for 20 years custodian of Bates Hall of the Boston Public Library, died at his home in Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 27, after a short illness. Mr. Knapp was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 3, 1839, and prepared for college in the Boston Latin School. He entered Harvard as a member of the class of '63, among his classmates being John Fiske and the late ex-Governor Greenhalge. After leaving Harvard Mr. Knapp spent a few years in teaching the classics and mathematics at Phillips Exeter Academy and at the Brookline High School, and on Jan. 23, 1875, entered the service of the Boston Public Library. He was at first placed in charge of the periodicals and pamphlets and of the special collections in the Barton and Prince libraries, and his catalog of the Barton library of Shakespeariana brought his work recognition. In 1878 he was made custodian of Bates Hall, and placed in charge of the public card catalog, and in that capacity he became probably better known to the general public than any other officer in the library. He was the recipient of innumerable inquiries on all conceivable subjects, and his remarkable memory and familiarity with the collection were of great and unflinching service to readers. Indeed, it was currently said that he "knew every book in the library," and he was always ready to give of his best to all. Mr. Knapp was married in 1875 to Miss Abby Bartlett, who died in 1876. The funeral services were held Dec. 30 in the Shawmut Church, Boston. Among the six pall-bearers were Herbert Putnam, James L. Whitney, and Lindsay Swift, of the Boston Public Library. Perhaps one of the most touching tributes to Mr. Knapp's memory was a large wreath of immortelles placed upon his desk on the day of the funeral by Mr. James M. Barnard, an aged student of means, who frequented the library. Mr. Barnard was only an *habitué* of the place, so far as Mr. Knapp had been concerned, but the uniform kindness and courtesy of the official in attending on the wants of a reader had won this offering to his memory. It was, however, but a material evidence of what many others who had known Mr. Knapp as an official only have expressed since his death.

MARTINEAU, Russell, late assistant keeper of books in the British Museum, died at Sidmouth, Eng., on Dec. 15, 1898. Mr. Martineau was born in Dublin, Jan. 18, 1831, and graduated from the University of London in 1854. After some years in Germany, he went to London in 1857 as Professor of Hebrew in Manchester New College, and in the same year was appointed an assistant in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum, where he obtained rapid promotion. The *Athenaeum* says: "His tastes were mainly philological and bibliographical. As a philologist, without intermitting the study of Hebrew, he made himself acquainted with Icelandic, Russian, and most of the languages of Northern and Eastern Europe, and took an especial interest in Romansch, upon which he contributed valuable papers to the 'Transactions' of the Philological Society. As a bibliographer he devoted himself with especial zeal to the study of early printing, and made, in particular, minute research into the variations of the copies of the most ancient Mentz books, the subject of a most elaborate article by him in *Bibliographica*. The extensive collections of original editions of Luther's works acquired by the Museum in his time were cataloged, and the entire article was thoroughly revised by him; he paid much attention to the improvement of the cataloging of complete editions of the Bible in all languages recently published by the Museum. He was proceeding with the Old Testament when his official career was terminated in January, 1896, by the operation of the superannuation rules. He had been an Assistant Keeper of Printed Books since 1884. Mr. Martineau published no original work, but was the translator of Gregorovius's volume on Corsica, and the editor of the standard English version of Ewald's 'History of the People of Israel.' He edited the Song of Solomon for the 'Chromatic Bible,' now in course of publication under the direction of Professor Haupt. Among his accomplishments were conchology, botany, and a scientific knowledge of music, and he was an admirable interpreter of the finest classical compositions upon the piano and organ. Frequent and serious attacks of illness, whose effect was to aggravate a natural hesitation of speech and nervousness of manner, prevented his doing full justice to his powers, but he conveyed to all who knew him an impression of the most conscientious industry and the highest moral worth."

OSTRANDER, Mrs. M. F., librarian of the Sage Library, of Bay City, Mich., died on Dec. 3, 1898. Mrs. Ostrander had been librarian of the Sage Library since it was opened, and prior to that time had served as school librarian.

PINGREE-BLAKE. Miss Harriet Cummings Blake was married Jan. 4, 1899, to Mr. Frederick Judson Pingree. Her home will be at 26 St. James avenue, Boston. Miss Blake was engaged in the cataloging department of the Boston Public Library, 1880-86, took a special course in the N. Y. State Library School in 1889, and was instructor in dictionary cataloging in the same school in 1893.

Cataloging and Classification.

The CARNEGIE L. (Pittsburgh, Pa.) *Bulletin* for November contains an interesting classed list of books suitable as "gifts for the children's bookshelves" and intended for parents, prepared by Miss F. J. Olcott, children's librarian. There are about 250 titles, with good annotations; price and publisher are also stated and call numbers are given. Books for the youngest children are starred.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY. Finding list, Central Library. Sixth edition. Part 1. Libraries and literature; English literature, fiction juveniles, poetry, drama. Baltimore, November, 1898. 6 + 310 p. O. 25 c.

This list is printed by linotype from the slugs used in the previous finding list of July, 1893, and in the bulletins issued since then.

JAHRESVERZEICHNISS der Schweizerischen Universitätschriften, 1897-1898. Catalogue des écrits académiques suisses, 1897-1898. Basel, Schweighauserische Buchdruckerei, 1898. 4+63 p. 8°.

LIBRARIES AND INDEXING. (*In the Saturday Review*, Dec. 17, 1898. 86:811-812.) 2 col. Emphasizes the importance of a subject catalog for libraries.

LIBRARY OF THE BISHOP OF VERMONT. [Catalog.] 1898. [Burlington, Vt., 1898.] 56 p. l. O.

The nucleus of this collection was formed from the library of Bishop Hopkins, secured for the use of the diocese through the generosity of friends, augmented by the books presented to the theological department of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, and by other gifts. Further additions are asked. The library is accessible to the clergy of the diocese, and books are loaned to those at a distance for a term of two months, transportation charges being paid by the borrower. The catalog is classed, and is naturally closely specialized in theological and religious literature; it is compiled by the Rev. J. B. Johnson from a card catalog made by Miss M. L. Titcomb, of the Rutland Free Library.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL'S Antiquariat, Munich, has issued an elaborate sales catalog (Catalog 100) of rare and costly books, covering a wide field. It contains many illustrations and several interesting facsimiles, and the 2027 items listed have liberal and careful annotations. The catalog fills 384 pages, and is sold at six marks.

MAIMONIDES F. L., N. Y. Catalogue of English fiction. New York, 1898. 84 p. l. O.

A title-a-line author list; rather careless in plan and workmanship.

The N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* for December contains the second and final part of the list of technical periodicals in that library and in the Columbia library.

NIAGARA FALLS (N. Y.) P. L. Finding list. January, 1899. [Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1899.] 8+134 p. O.

A D. C. classed list, with author and subject indexes, and a separate classed list of children's books. Fiction (32 p.) is given under 800, but without class numbers. There is a small collection of books for the blind, and the Porter collection of books relating to Niagara Falls. The catalog is typographically attractive, but the practice of grouping books on varied subjects under limited headings results in much confusion. For instance, under "Agriculture; Domestic economy," the class numbers run from 630 to 694, and the commingling of ensilage, seal fisheries, sandwiches, shorthand, railways, bookkeeping, and carpentry is rather amazing. The subject index seems insufficient for easy use. There are no references to seals, to shorthand, or to masonry, and in the absence of specific references to these or to such subjects as war or military science few readers would be likely to seek them under such general headings as "Agriculture; Domestic economy" and "Law and administration." The catalog is prefaced by a short historical sketch of the library.

PHILADELPHIA F. L. *Bulletin*, no. 1. Descriptive catalogue of the writings of Sir Walter Scott; by John Thomson. Philadelphia, November, 1898. 106 p. l. O. 10 c.

This elaborate catalog initiates an important undertaking — no less than the publication "at irregular intervals of a series of descriptive catalogs of collections of works, such as have been published from time to time by important bibliographical societies, enterprising publishers, or book-loving collectors." The present publication is a minute, analytical record of the 98-volume edition of Scott's works published by Cadell, in Edinburgh, in 1830, and known as the "Author's favorite edition," and it will be followed by similar catalogs and analyses of the well-known "Library of old authors" and "The Rolls series." The Scott catalog is based upon material prepared by Mr. Thomson for the catalog of the Irvington library of the late Jay Gould. It is a title list in one alphabet, with numerous cross-references, including separate entries for every review, encyclopædia article, sketch, or other contribution from Scott's pen, as well as for the works generally associated with his name. Its most notable features are the remarkably full annotations, presenting a store of varied biographical and bibliographical information in most interesting fashion, and the ample index (covering 28 two-column pages), which affords a key to nearly every allusion, name, or place found in the notes. The date of publication of each work is given, with its volume number in the series. The arrangement, typography, and printing of the catalog leave

little to be desired; we note, however, such typographical slips as "addition" for "edition," and "a tractless desert." In the preface Mr. Thomson briefly outlines his projected series, and expresses his belief that the detailed analytical bibliographical work, so interesting and valuable to students and investigators, will be found to be also of value and interest to "the general reader in any free library." Of the interest of the Scott bulletin there can be no question; it is to be hoped that it will meet due appreciation from the public for whom it is intended.

The PROVIDENCE (R. I.) P. L. Bulletin, in its double number for Nov.-Dec., 1898, announces that in 1899 the publication will be materially reduced in size and scope, appearing only as a monthly list of accessions. The change is made necessary for financial reasons. The Bulletin, as heretofore issued, has been so valuable a library aid in its notes, special catalogs, and familiar reference lists that the discontinuance of these admirable features is a matter for general regret.

BERNARD QUARITCH'S December list, devoted to privately printed books, contains a few interesting examples of the Earl of Crawford's privately printed contributions to history, geography, and bibliography, including the "Bibliotheca Lindesiana," or catalog of early English ballads privately printed at Aberdeen in 1890, and the catalog of English broadsides, 1505, similarly issued in 1898; and the "Collations and notes" of 1883-4. Those American librarians who were in attendance at the International Library Conference of 1897 will recall the extent and richness of Lord Crawford's collection in early broadsides, ballads, and rare works, and the careful and elaborate records of these treasures here listed are fresh evidence of the time and thought that have gone to their preservation and care.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin for December prints a list of the books contained in the A. L. A. annotated "List of French fiction," of which those not already in the library have been recently purchased. It has also a reading list on "Our foreign relations."

The SAN FRANCISCO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE L. Bulletin for December contains several short reference lists on naval subjects, including warships, torpedoes, and submarine boats.

SCRANTON (Pa.) P. L. Bulletin, no. 12. Additions from June to December, 1898. p. 122-136. O.

SWEDISH PERIODICALS. Avhandlingar ock program utgivna vid Svenska ock Finska akademier ock skolor under åren 1855-1899: Bibliografi av A. G. S. Josephson. Uppsala, i kommission hos Lundequistska bokhandeln [1882-1897.] 8+341 p. 8°.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Library bulletin, November, 1898. Accessions to the department library, July-Sept., 1898. 16 p. [printed on one side.] O.

U. S. NAVY DEPT. L. Accessions to the Navy Department library, January-July, 1898. 56 p. [printed on one side.] O.

An author and title list in one alphabet.

U. S. OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS. Some books on agriculture and sciences related to agriculture, published 1896-1898; prepared with the co-operation of the library of the Department of Agriculture. 45 p. O. (Circular no. 38, Office of Experiment Stations.)

CHANGED TITLES.

Two remarkable instances of books being published simultaneously with entirely different titles are reported by a correspondent. The first book in question is Murat Halstead's "Our new possessions," published by the Dominion Pub. Co., of Chicago, and also issued (an exact duplicate except title) as "The story of the Philippines" by a firm styling itself "Our Possessions Pub. Co.," of the same city, which is possibly the same firm under another name. The second book, issued almost at the same time, is "The sexual instinct, its uses and dangers as affecting heredity and morals," by J. F. Scott, published by E. B. Treat & Co., of New York, which also appeared simultaneously under the title "Heredity and morals as affected by the use and abuse of the sexual instincts." The reissue of an old book under a new name is a practice with which most bookbuyers are familiar, but the simultaneous issue of the same book under two titles is a curious variation of the scheme. The changes were evidently made in the desire to attract different classes of readers, and it is likely that the authors are to be acquitted of any share in the deception. Dr. James Foster Scott, author of the Treat book, is a Yale alumnus, and stands high in the medical profession.

ARTHUR PATERSON, author of "The gospel writ in steel," is stated on the title-page of that novel to be also the author of "A son of the plains" and "The man from Snowy River." The former statement is correct, but "The man from Snowy River" is the work of Mr. A. B. Paterson, an entirely different person. The error is said to have been due to carelessness in passing the title-page for press, and it is corrected in a statement issued by Messrs. A. D. Innes & Co., Mr. Paterson's publishers.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library:

Chancellor, C: Williams (Report on improved methods of sewage disposal and water supplies);

Clark, W: Jared (Commercial Cuba);

Desmond, Humphrey Joseph (The church and the law);

Pearson, H: Greenleaf (The principles of composition);

Schroeder, Gustavus Wilhelm (History of the Swedish Baptists in Sweden and America);

Scott, Harriet Maria, assisted by Gertrude Buck, (Organic education);

Whigham, H: James (How to play golf).

Bibliography.

ANGLO-SAXON LITERATURE. Brooke, Stopford A. English literature from the beginning to the Norman conquest. N. Y., Macmillan, 1898. 9+338 p. 8°. net, \$1.50.

Contains a 9-page annotated bibliography of the manuscripts and texts and translations of the literature of the period.

BINDING. Some interesting examples of modern binding are shown in the "Catalogue of an exhibition of bookbinding by the Guild of Women Binders and the Hampstead Bindery," issued by Karslake & Co., 61 Charing Cross Road, London. The Guild, which is not yet a year old, has already won a recognized place among the art binderies of the day, and examples of its work have been shown in various American exhibitions of fine bindings. The catalog contains some interesting facsimiles of designs, full descriptions of the bindings listed and a readable sketch of the Guild and its aims.

BUSH-FRUIT. Card, F. W. Bush-fruits: a horticultural monograph on raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, currants, gooseberries, and other shrub-like fruits. N. Y., Macmillan, 1898. 12+537 p. il. 16°. (The rural science series.) \$1.50.

Contains a two-page bibliography of American books on bush-fruits.

CHICAGO. Sparling, S. Edwin. Municipal history and present organization of the city of Chicago. Madison, 1898. 188 p. 8°. (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, no. 23.)

Contains a 9-page bibliography.

ENGLISH HISTORY. The A. L. A. Publishing Section has issued the first instalment of the "Annotated titles of books on English history," selected and prepared by W. Dawson Johnston. This section covers 29 titles of books published in 1897, and is issued in pamphlet form, printed on one side of the page to facilitate cutting and pasting on standard catalog cards. It continues the work begun independently in 1896 by Mr. Johnston, then of the University of Michigan, and is intended to furnish a reliable guide to the best recent English historical literature. The fact that the annotated cards do not appear until at least six months after the publication of the books listed gives greater critical value to the comments and makes it possible to summarize the verdicts of the chief critical reviews. The notes indicate briefly the sources, scope, and value of each work, and refer to the most important reviews elicited by it. Publication of the annotations will be made quarterly, and later instalments will be devoted to the books of 1898. The subscription price is \$1.25 for cards, 50c. for pamphlets.

JUVENILE LITERATURE. Robinson und Robinsonaden. Bibliographie, Geschichte, kritik. Ein Beitrag zur vergleichenden Litteraturgeschichte, im Besonderen zur Geschichte des

Romans und zur Geschichte der jugend litteratur; von Dr. Herrmann Ullrich. Theil 1. Bibliographie. Weimar, Emil Felber, 1898. 19+247 p. O. (Litterarhistorische Forschungen, Heft 7.) 9 marks.

MARYLAND. Maryland Geological Survey. v. 2. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1898. 509 p. 8°.

Contains a bibliography of the history of the quarrying industry in Maryland—43 titles. Mr. Edward B. Matthews contributes to the volume, pages 337-488, an account of "The maps and map-makers of Maryland," beginning with Aylton's map of 1527.

MATHEMATICS. The second part of the "Contributo degli italiani alla storia delle scienze matematiche pure ed applicato," compiled by Prof. Pietro Riccardi, of the University of Bologna, of which part 1 appeared about a year since, has been issued, like its predecessor, as a "separate" from the "Memorie delle Accademia delle scienze dell' Istituto di Bologna." (series 5, v. 7.)

TOM TIT TOT. Clodd, Edward. Tom Tit Tot: an essay on savage philosophy in folk-tale. London, Duckworth & Co., 1898. 10+249 p. 12°.

Contains a 4-page bibliography of the variants of Tom Tit Tot.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

The following are taken from the "Catalogue of title entries of books" issued from the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress:

- Ek, *Doctor*, pseud. of Howard T. Smith. "The iron hand." 17:256 (N.2, '98);
Field, Michael, pseud. of Catherine Bradley and Edith Cooper. "Underneath the bough." 17:171 (O.26, '98);
Prime, *Lord*, pseud. of Walter D. Reynolds. "Mr. Jonnemacher's machine." 17:14 (O.12, '98);
Robertson, T., pseud. of Pierre C. Théodore Lafforgue. "Clave de los ejercicios contenidos en el nuevo curso de Inglés." 16:684 (S.14, '98);
Shirley, *Penn*, pseud. of Sarah J. Clarke. "Boys in clover." 16:935 (O.5, '98);
"The Catholic church in Wisconsin" is by Harry H. Heming. 16:937 (O.5, '98);
"Home queen cook-book" is edited by James E. White and Mrs. M. L. Wanless. 16:850 (S.28, '98);
"Life and love and death" is by Bolton Hall. 16:682 (S.14, '98);
"Omega: a tale of love, death, and the millennium; by a reporter," is by E. D. Elmer. 17:8 (O.12, '98);
"The seven ages of creation; or, Cosmos and the mysteries expounded; written by a voice in the west," is by J. M. Russell. 17:256 (N.2, '98);
"Story of Cyrano de Bergerac; founded upon and written from the play of that name which was written by Edmond Rostand" [anon.], is by Annie O'Hagan. 17:332 (N.9, '98).

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BIBLIOTHECA SACRA AND THEOL. REVIEW. 1843, February, May, December. 1844, complete in numbers. 1845-47, cloth. 1848-1856, complete in numbers. 1857, January and April. 1858-1863, complete in numbers. 1864, January, July, October. 1865-1873, complete in numbers.

BIBLICAL REPERTORY AND PRINCETON REVIEW. First series, 1825-28, 4 vols. New series, 1829-40, vols. 1-12, half calf and cloth. 1841 (lacks April), 1842 (lacks July), 1854, 1855 (lacks April), 1856-1861, in numbers complete, and several odd numbers.

PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY AND PRINCETON REVIEW. 1872-77 complete in numbers. Princeton Review, 1878-1882, complete in numbers.

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Royal 8vo, Buckram, 450 pages. Price, 12s. 6d. net.

Catalogue of the Printed Literature in the Welsh Department of the Cardiff Free Libraries.

The Catalogue includes the books in Welsh, and also the books relating to Wales, and is a valuable work of reference not only to Welsh Students and Bibliographers, but to all seeking information about the History, Biography, Language, Literature, Music, Archaeology, Topography, and the Religious and Social Life of Wales.

The chief entry for each book is under the Author, and includes in every case the place of printing and the printer's name, with other details. Books are also entered under their subjects, and in some cases under the title. An attempt has been made to give the correct names of authors, using bardic names or pseudonyms, and to identify the authors of anonymous works. The whole of the Catalogue is arranged in one alphabet on the dictionary plan.

With the exception of Rowland's *Cambrian Bibliography* (which only includes books published up to the year 1800), there is no work available on this subject, and the want of such a Catalogue has been much felt.

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37 Piccadilly, W., London.

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